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A

HISTORY

OF THE

COLLEGES, HALLS,

AND

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

ATTACHED TO THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

INCLUDING THE

LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS.

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BY

ALEX. CHALMERS, F. S. A.

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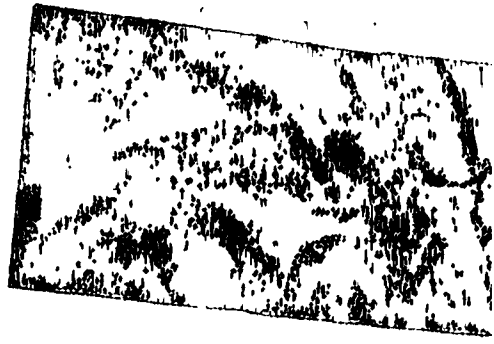

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

RICHARD FOX, the Founder of this College, was the son of Thomas Fox, and born* at Ropesley, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, about the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. His parents are said to have been in mean circumstances; but they must at least have been able to afford him school education, since the only dispute on this subject between his biographers is, whether he was educated in grammar-learning at Boston or at Winchester. They all agree, that at a proper age he was sent to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he was acquiring distinction for his extraordinary proficiency, when the plague, which happened to break out about that time, obliged him to go to Cambridge, and continue his studies at Pembroke Hall.

After remaining some time at Cambridge, he repaired to the University of Paris, and studied divinity and the canon law, and here probably he received his Doctor's degree. This visit gave a new and im-

* According to Wood, who availed himself of some MSS. accounts of Fox preserved in this College, written by President Greenway, "the "Founder was born in an ancient house, known to some by the name "of Pullock's Manor." This house, he adds, was well known for many years to the Fellows of Corpus, who reverently visited it when they went to keep courts at their manors. To what was before recorded of Fox, Mr. William Fulman, a Scholar of Corpus, and an able antiquary, made many additions, with a view to publication, which he did not live to complete. His MSS. are partly in the library of this College, and partly in the Ashmolean Museum. Mr. Gough drew up a very accurate sketch of Fox's life for the Vetusta Monumenta.

portant turn to his life, and introduced him to that eminence which he preserved for many years as a statesman. In Paris he became acquainted with Dr. Morton, Bishop of Ely, whom Richard III. had compelled to quit his native country, and by this Prelate he was recommended to the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. who was then providing for a descent upon England. Richmond, to whom he devoted himself, conceived such an opinion of his talents and fidelity, that he entrusted to his care a negociation with France for supplies of men and money, the issue of which he was not able himself to await; and Fox succeeded to the utmost of his wishes. After the defeat of the usurper at the battle of Bosworth in 1485, and the establishment of Henry on the throne, the latter immediately appointed Fox to be one of his Privy Council, and about the same time bestowed on him the prebends of Bishopston and South Grantham in the church of Salisbury. In 1487, he was promoted to the see of Exeter, and appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, with a pension of twenty shillings a day. He was also made Principal Secretary of State, and Master of St. Cross, near Winchester.

His employments in affairs of state both at home and abroad were very frequent, as he shared the King's confidence with his early friend Dr. Morton, who was now advanced to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. In 1487, Fox was sent ambassador, with Sir Richard Edgecombe, Comptroller of the Household, to James III. of Scotland, where he negociated a prolongation of the truce between England and Scotland, which was to expire July 3, 1488, to Sept. 1, 1489. About the beginning of 1491, he was employed in an embassy to

the King of France, and returned to England in November following. In 1494, he went again as ambassador to James IV. of Scotland, to conclude some differences respecting the fishery of the river Esk, in which he was not successful. Having been translated, in 1492, from the see of Exeter to that of Bath and Wells, he was, in 1494, removed to that of Durham. In 1497, the castle of Norham being threatened by the King of Scotland, the Bishop caused it to be fortified and supplied with troops, and bravely defended it in person, until it was relieved by Thomas Howard, Earl of Surry, who compelled the Scots to retire. Fox was then, a third time, appointed to negociate with Scotland, and signed a seven years truce between the two kingdoms, Sept. 30, 1497. He soon after negociated a marriage between James IV. and Margaret, King Henry's eldest daughter, which was, after many delays, fully concluded, Jan. 24, 1501-2[a].

In 1500, the University of Cambridge elected him their Chancellor, which he retained till 1502; and in the same year (1500) he was promoted to the see of Winchester. In 1507, he was chosen Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, which he retained until 1519. In 1507 and 1508, he was employed at Calais, with other commissioners, in negociating a treaty of marriage between Mary, the King's third daughter, and Charles, Archduke of Austria, afterwards the celebrated Charles V. In 1509-10, he was sent to France with the Earl of Surry, and Ruthal, Bishop of Dur-

[a] The succession of the House of Stuart, as well as that of Brunswick, to the English throne, is to be referred to this alliance, and to the prudence of Bishop Fox in the negociation of it. See Lord Bacon's Hist. of Henry VII.

ham, and concluded a new treaty of alliance with Lewis XII. In 1512, he was one of the witnesses to the foundation-charter of the hospital in the Savoy. In 1513, he attended the King (Henry VIII.) in his expedition to France, and was present at the taking of Teroüane; and in October following, jointly with Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, he concluded a treaty with the Emperor Maximilian against France. In 1514, he was one of the witnesses to the renunciation of the marriage with Prince Charles of Spain by the Princess Mary; one of the commissioners for the treaty of peace between Henry VIII. and Lewis XII. of France; and for the marriage between the said King of France and the Princess Mary, the same year. He was also one of the witnesses to the marriage treaty, and to the confirmation of both treaties; to the treaty of friendship with Francis I. and to its confirmation in the following year.

This appears to be the last of his public acts. During the reign of Henry VII. he enjoyed the unlimited favour and confidence of his Sovereign, and bore a conspicuous share not only in the political measures, but even in the court amusements[a] and ceremonies of that reign. Henry likewise appointed him one of his executors, and recommended him strongly to his son and successor[b]. But although he retained his seat in the

[a] The pageantry which was prepared to honour the nuptials of Prince Arthur and the Princess Catherine of Spain, in 1501, were conducted by Bishop Fox. Warton's Hist. of Poetry, vol. ii. p. 202, 203.

[b] The historian of Winchester remarks, that no higher proof of the consideration in which the King held him can be adduced, than that he was chosen to be sponsor to the young Prince, who was afterwards Henry VIII. Dr. Milner also contests Mr. Gough's opinion, that he was not sponsor, but baptized the young Prince.

Privy Council, and continued to hold the Privy Seal, his influence in the new reign gradually abated. Howard, Earl of Surry, and Lord Treasurer, had been his rival in Henry VII.'s time, and learned now to accommodate himself to the extravagant passions of his new master, with whom he was for a considerable time a confidential favourite; and the celebrated Wolsey, who had been introduced to the King by Fox, in order to counteract the influence of Surry, soon became more powerful than either. After remaining some time in office, under many mortifications, our Prelate, together with Archbishop Warham, retired from court in 1515. Such was the political life of Bishop Fox, distinguished by high influence and talent, but embittered at length by the common intrigues and vicissitudes to which statesmen are subject.

His retirement at Winchester was devoted to acts of charity and munificence, although he did not now for the first time appear as a public benefactor. He had bestowed large sums on the repairs of the episcopal palace at Durham, while Bishop of that see, and, on every occasion of this kind, discovered a considerable taste for architecture. In 1522 he founded a free-school at Taunton, and another at Grantham, and extended his beneficence to many other foundations within the diocese of Winchester. But the triumphs of his munificence and taste are principally to be contemplated in the additions which he built both within and without the cathedral of Winchester. Of these we shall borrow a character from one whose fine enthusiasm cannot be easily surpassed. "It is impossible "to survey the works of this Prelate, either on the out-"side of the church or in the inside, without being

" struck with their beauty and magnificence. In both " of them we see the most exquisite art employed to " execute the most noble and elegant designs. We " cannot fail in particular of admiring the vast but " well-proportioned and ornamented arched windows, " which surround this (the eastern) part, and give light " to the sanctuary; the bold and airy flying buttresses " that, stretching over the said aisles, support the " upper walls; the rich open battlement which sur- " mounts these walls; and the elegant sweep that con- " tracts them to the size of the great eastern window; " the two gorgeous canopies which crown the extreme " turrets, and the profusion of elegant carved work " that covers the whole east front, tapering up to a " point, where we view the breathing statue of the " pious Founder resting upon his chosen emblem, the " pelican. In a word, neglected and mutilated as this " work has been, during the course of nearly three " centuries, it still warrants us to assert, that, if the " whole cathedral had been finished in the style of this " portion of it, the whole island, and perhaps all Eu- " rope, could not have exhibited a Gothic structure " equal to it*."

His last appearance in Parliament was in 1523; he had then been nearly five years deprived of his sight,

* Milner's History of Winchester, vol. ii. p. 19, 20. On the top of the wall which he built round the presbytery, he placed, in leaden chests, three on a side, the bones of several of the West Saxon Kings and Bishops, and some later Princes, who had been originally buried behind the high altar, or in different parts of the church, with their names inscribed on the face of the chest, and a crown on each. But the havoc of fanaticism in the late civil war deranged the bones, which were collected again as well as circumstances permitted, 1661. Gough, Vetusta Monumenta, vol. ii. plate L.

which he never recovered. Wolsey endeavoured to persuade him to resign his Bishopric to him, and accept of a pension; but this he rejected, asserting, according to Parker, that "though, by reason of his "blindness, he was not able to distinguish white from "black, yet he could discern between true and false, "right and wrong; and plainly enough saw, without "eyes, the malice of that ungrateful man, which he "did not see before. That it behoved the Cardinal to "take care, not to be so blinded with ambition, as not to "foresee his own end. He needed not trouble himself "with the Bishopric of Winchester, but rather should "mind the King's affairs."

His last days were spent in prayer and meditation, which at length became almost uninterrupted both day and night[a]. He died Sept. 14, 1528, and was buried in the fine chantry which he built for that purpose in Winchester cathedral, immediately behind the high altar on the south side. During his residence here, he was indefatigable in preaching, and exciting the clergy to their duty. He was also unbounded in his charities to the poor, whom he assisted with food, clothes, and money; at the same time exercising hospitality, and promoting the trade of the city, by a large establishment which he kept up at Wolvesey, of two hundred and twenty servants[b].

"His character," says Mr. Gough, "may be briefly "summed up in these two particulars: great talents "and abilities for business, which recommended him "to one of the wisest princes of the age; and not less "charity and munificence, of which he has left lasting

[a] Harpsfield apud Milner.

[b] Id. ibid.

"monuments." Of his writings, we have only an English translation of the Rule of St. Benedict, for the use of his diocese, printed by Pinson, 1516, and a Letter to Cardinal Wolsey, the subject of which is the Cardinal's intended visitation and reformation of the clergy. Fox expresses his great satisfaction at any measures which might produce so desirable an effect. The general and respectful style of this letter either affords a proof of Fox's meek and conciliatory temper, or suggests a doubt whether our historians have not too implicitly followed each other in asserting that Wolsey's ingratitude was the principal cause of his retiring from court. That Wolsey was ungrateful, may be inferred from the preceding quotation from Archbishop Parker, but Fox's discovery of it, there implied, was long subsequent to his leaving the court; and it is certain, that in the letter now mentioned, and in another written in 1526, he addresses the Cardinal in terms of the utmost respect and affection. Of these circumstances Fiddes and Grove, the biographers of Wolsey, have not neglected to avail themselves, but they have suppressed all notice of his offer to Fox respecting the resignation of the Bishopric.

The foundation of Corpus Christi College was preceded by the purchase of certain pieces of land in Oxford, belonging to Merton College, the nunnery of Godstow, and the priory of St. Frideswide, which he completed in 1513. But his design at this time went no farther than to found a College for a Warden, and a certain number of Monks and secular Scholars belonging to the priory of St. Swithin in Winchester, in the manner of Canterbury and Durham Colleges, which were similar nurseries in Oxford for the pri-

ories of Canterbury and Durham. The buildings for this purpose were advancing, under the care of William Vertue, mason, and Humphrey Cook, carpenter and master of the works, when the judicious advice of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, induced him to enlarge his plan to one of more usefulness and durability. This Prelate, an eminent patron of literature, and a man of acute discernment, is said to have addressed him thus: "What! my Lord, shall we build houses "and provide livelihoods for a company of monks, "whose end and fall we ourselves may live to see? "No, no; it is more meet a great deal that we should "have care to provide for the increase of learning, and "for such as who by their learning shall do good to "the church and commonwealth." These arguments, strengthened probably by others of a similar tendency, induced Fox to imitate those founders who had already contributed so largely to the fame of the University of Oxford. Accordingly, by licence of Henry VIII. dated Nov. 26, 1516, he obtained leave to found a College for the sciences of divinity, philosophy, and arts, for a President and thirty Scholars, graduate and not graduate, more or less, according to the revenues of the Society, on a certain ground between Merton College on the east, a lane near Canterbury College (afterwards part of Christ Church) and a garden of the priory of St. Frideswide on the west, a street or lane of Oriel College on the north, and the town-wall on the south; and this new College to be endowed with 350l. yearly.

On these premises stood Corner Hall and garden, in the north-west near Christ Church; Nunne Hall,

or Leaden Porch Hall[a], to the south of that belonging to the nuns of Godstow; Nevill's Inn, on the south of Nunne Hall; Beke's Inn, on the south of Nevill's Inn; Urban Hall, in the north-east between Merton College and Corner Hall, with their respective gardens; and Bachelors' garden, which formerly belonged to the Bachelor Fellows of Merton College, and is now part of the gardens of Corpus.

The charter, dated Cal. Mar. 1516, recites, that the Founder, to the praise and honour of God Almighty, the most holy *body of Christ*, and the blessed Virgin Mary, as also of the Apostles Peter, Paul, and Andrew, and of St. Cuthbert, and St. Swithin, and St. Birin, patrons of the churches of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester, (the four sees which he successively filled,) doth found and appoint this College always to be called CORPUS CHRISTI College. The statutes are dated Feb. 13, 1527, in the 27th year of his translation to Winchester, and according to them the Society was to consist of a President, twenty Fellows, twenty Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, and two Choristers. Five of the Fellows are to be of the diocese of Winchester, one of Durham, two of Bath and Wells, two of Exeter, two of the county of Lincoln, two of Gloucester, one of Wilts, two of Kent, one of Lancashire, one of Bedford, and one of Oxford. The Scholars[b] were to belong to the same dioceses and counties.

[a] In Wood's History, published by Peshal, Leaden Porch Hall and Urban Hall, afterwards mentioned, are described as one.

[b] In one of the Winchester Scholarships, a preference is given to the descendants of Mr. Frost. If no candidates offer from the county of

"But what conferred an almost immediate superiority of reputation on this Society was the appointment of two lectures for Greek and Latin, which obtained the praise and admiration of Erasmus, and the other learned men who were now endeavouring to introduce a knowledge of the classics as an essential branch of academic study. With this enlightened design the Founder invited to his new College Ludovicus Vives, Nicholas Crucher, the mathematician, Clement Edwards and Nicholas Utten, professors of Greek, Thomas Lupset, Richard Pace, and other men of established reputation. This, Mr. Warton observes, was a new and noble departure from the narrow plan of academical education. The course of the Latin lecturer was not confined to the College, but open to the students of Oxford in general. He was expressly directed to drive barbarism from the new College, *barbariem e nostro alveario pro virili si quando pullulet, extirpet et ejiciat.* The Greek lecturer was ordered to explain the best Greek classics; and those which Fox specified on this occasion are the purest in the opinion of modern times[a]. But such was the temper of the age, that Fox was obliged to introduce his Greek lectureship, by pleading that the sacred canons had commanded, that a knowledge of the Greek tongue should not be wanting in public seminaries of education. By the sacred canons he meant a decree of the Council of Vienne in Dauphiny, promulged so early as the year 1311, which enjoined that professorships of Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, should be instituted

Gloucester, candidates from the diocese of Worcester are eligible; and if none offer from Wilts, those from the diocese of Sarum are eligible.

[a] Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 141.

in the Universities of Oxford, Paris, Bononia, Salamanca, and the Court of Rome. This, however, was not entirely satisfactory. The prejudices against the Greek, to which we have already had occasion to advert, were still so inveterate, that the University was for some time seriously disturbed by the advocates of the school-learning. The persuasion and example of Erasmus, who resided about this time in St. Mary's College, had a considerable effect in restoring peace[a], and more attention was gradually bestowed on the learned languages; and this study, so curiously introduced under the sanction of Pope Clement's decree of Vienne, proved, at no great distance of time, a powerful instrument in effecting the Reformation. Those who would deprive Clement of the liberality of his edict, state his chief motive to have been a superstitious regard for the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, because the superscription on the cross was written in those languages.

The principal benefactor to this College, in addition to the ample provision made by the Founder, was Hugh Oldham, already mentioned, Bishop of Exeter, who contributed six thousand marks, besides lands. Although Fox is probably mistaken in asserting that Oldham had an intention to join with Bishop Smyth in founding Brasen Nose College, yet as his arms were displayed in the windows of the original library of that College, there can be no doubt that he contributed to finish or furnish the room[b]. His great benefaction, however, was bestowed on Corpus, and, by means of this Society, on the grammar-school of

[a] Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 143. *et seqq.*

[b] Churton's Lives of the Founders of Brazenose College, p. 439.

Manchester, the place of his birth, which he founded, and which is connected with the three Colleges of Corpus Christi and Brasen Nose in Oxford, and St. John's, Cambridge. He died in 1519.

The benefactors who followed Oldham in adding to the endowments of the College with lands and money were, William Frost of Yavington in Hampshire, 1529*; John Claymond, 1537, first President; Robert Morwent, the second President, 1558; Richard Pate, Esq. 1588; Richard Cobb, a Fellow, 1597; Robert Gale, of London, vintner; Sir George St. Paul, Knt. 1612, and his widow, afterwards Countess of Warwick. Arthur Parsons, M. A. 1678, and M. D. 1693, gave 3000l. for the purchase of advowsons; and Cuthbert Ellison, who died 1719, and lies buried in the Chapel, gave 500l. for the same purpose, and was also a contributor to the Library.

The LIVINGS of this College are the RECTORIES of Pembridge, Herefordshire; Childrey and Letcombe Basset, Berkshire; Meysey Hampton and Duntsborne Rouse, Gloucestershire; Steeple Langford and Toney Stratford, Wilts; Heyford Purcell and Goddington, Oxfordshire; Bassingham, Lincolnshire; Stoke Charity, Hampshire; Skelton, Cumberland; Trent, Devonshire; Rhuan Llanyhorne, Cornwall; Fenny Compton, Warwickshire; Helmedon and Brampton, Northamptonshire; and Little Stoughton, Bedfordshire: the VICARAGE of West Hendred, Berkshire: and the PERPETUAL CURACY of Warborough, Oxfordshire.

The endowment of this College amounted in 1534

* These are the dates of such of the deaths of these benefactors as can be ascertained.

to the yearly value of 382l. 8s. 9d., and in 1592 it had risen to 500l. In 1612 the Society consisted of ninety-four persons. The present members are, a President, twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, twenty Scholars, four Exhibitioners, and six Gentlemen Commoners. The Bishop of Winchester is Visitor.

Of the BUILDINGS belonging to this College, the quadrangle, one hundred and one feet by eighty, which we enter through a lofty square tower, in the front of which are three unoccupied niches with rich canopies, with the Hall, Chapel, and Library, were built in the time of the Founder, but the battlement was not added until a century afterward. In 1737, the north and west fronts were rebuilt, and the whole has more recently been cased with stone. This quadrangle is decorated on the south side with a statue of the Founder, whole length, with crosier and mitre, and in the centre is a cylindrical dial of some curiosity, constructed in 1605 by Charles Turnbull, A. M. and Fellow, described in a MS. in the Library, written by Robert Hegge. Some rooms on the east side of the College, next to Merton grove, were erected in 1667, but taken down in 1737, and rebuilt for the residence of six Gentlemen Commoners, the number allowed by the statutes. In 1706, the fine building looking to Christ Church walks was erected at the expence of Dr. Thomas Turner, President from 1688 to 1714. Dr. Turner was one of the most liberal benefactors of modern times, and left the bulk of his fortune, which was very considerable, to public and charitable uses; he left 6000l. to this College, and about 20,000l. to the

charity for the relief of the widows and children of poor clergymen, besides other ample sums for similar purposes.

The HALL, on the east side of the quadrangle, was built in the Founder's lifetime, but has since been much altered, the Gothic roof excepted, which is probably in its original state. The windows formerly contained the arms of the Founder and benefactors; but in 1700, when the interior was renewed with wainscotting, these were removed, and some are placed on the walls, with those of the gentlemen who contributed to the repairs. The proportions of this Hall are fifty feet by twenty-five.

The LIBRARY, on the south side of the quadrangle, is, in its ancient state, a building rather commodious than elegant. The roof appears to be a continuation of that of the Chapel, and is similarly divided into compartments, but without arms. The screen over the door is curiously ornamented with the arms of the Founder; and at the upper and lower ends are two ancient portraits of him. There is another in the gallery, lately made, leading from the President's lodgings to the Chapel, which was finely engraved for Fiddes' Life of Wolsey. It was painted by Corvus a Fleming, after Fox had lost his sight. In the same gallery are the portraits of the seven Bishops who were committed to the Tower by James II. and also heads of five of the Apostles by Castlefranco.

This collection is enriched with an invaluable set of Aldine classics, and with many manuscripts and printed books, both on vellum and paper, of great rarity, and in excellent preservation, and with the manuscripts of Twyne and Fulman, the Oxford antiqua-

ries. The Aldines were collected by the Founder. The west end of this Library looks down upon the Chapel, and is provided with pew-furniture for the President's family.

The Founder was the earliest benefactor to the collection, and was followed by Bishop Oldham, Claymond, Dr. John Rainolds, Twyne, Dr. Turner, and many others. Among the later contributors, Lord Colerane, a Nobleman of this College, in 1755, gave a very large collection of Italian literature*.

The CHAPEL was built by the Founder, and probably ornamented in the religious magnificence of the times, in which state, after being exposed to the reformation of King Edward's visitors, it remained until the year 1676, when the interior was repaired as we now find it. The inner Chapel, seventy feet by twenty-five, appears about this time to have been lengthened, and the outer made more spacious by taking in a part of the Library. The expence of this repair was defrayed by very liberal contributions from the members of the Society. From the resemblance of the roof to that of the Library, it is probable they were repaired about the same time.

The altar-piece, until very lately, was a copy of Guido's Annunciation in the chapel of the Monte-Cavallo palace in Rome, by Pompeio Battoni, and was the gift of Sir Christopher Willoughby, Bart. of Balden house. This painting is now removed to Balden church, near Newnham, Oxfordshire, and its place supplied by the Adoration, a very capital production

* The Founder's crosier is preserved in the President's lodgings, a curious specimen of workmanship, but inferior to that of Wykeham in New College.

of Rubens, consisting of five figures as large as life, and an infant Saviour. This came from the collection of the Prince of Conde at Chantilly, who is said to have given three thousand louis d'ors for it. It was presented to the College in 1804 by the late Sir Richard Worsley, formerly a member of this Society.

The inner Chapel contains the monuments of the Presidents Rainolds, Spenser, Newlin, and Turner. The outer Chapel has a greater number of monuments, to the memory of many eminent scholars. The cloister, which is now appropriated as a burial place, was built by Dr. Turner in 1706, when the old cloister on the south side of the Chapel was removed.

John Claymond, the first of the seventeen PRESIDENTS who have governed this house since the foundation, has already been noticed as a benefactor to Brasen Nose College, and as President of Magdalen. He held the latter office in March, 1516-17, when Bishop Fox requested him to become President of Corpus; and as this new Headship was inferior in value to that of Magdalen, he bestowed on him the Rectory of Cleeve in Gloucestershire. Claymond presided above twenty years, and died in 1537. He appears from his manuscripts, some of which are in this College, to to have been a classical scholar, and acquainted with natural history, his works consisting of commentaries on Aulus Gellius and Plautus, and notes and observations on Pliny; and he appears to have been the correspondent of Grinæus, Erasmus, and other learned contemporaries. With Erasmus, indeed, he became personally acquainted at Oxford, who afterwards dedicated to him some tracts of Chrysostom. Morwent,

his successor, was also taken from Magdalen, and presided about twenty-one years, with the high character of "Pater patriæ literatæ Oxoniensis." Thomas Greenway, the fifth President, wrote a short life of Fox, which is preserved among the archives of this College. Dr. Cole, the sixth, after presiding thirty years, became Dean of Lincoln, and resigned. He was one of the first Protestant Presidents, and in Queen Mary's days had been an exile at Geneva, where he assisted in the translation of the Bible. He lies buried in Lincoln cathedral, under a fine monument in the Lady's chapel[a]. He was succeeded by one of the most learned, pious, and eminent men of his age or country, Dr. John Rainolds. Perhaps all Europe could not produce three men of superior talents and fame to Rainolds, Jewell, and Usher, who were contemporaries in this College. His most copious biographer[b] informs us, that he was a great benefactor to the College, in procuring an Act of Parliament to confirm certain lands to it; in procuring the explanation of some of the statutes (which were thought ambiguous) by Dr. Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, the Visitor; in repair-

[a] Part of his epitaph is in the punning style of the age:

"And when the latter trump of heaven shall blow,
"*Cole*, now raked up in *ashes*, then shall *glow!*"

I am doubtful, however, whether it was not his brother Thomas who assisted in translating the Bible.

[b] Fuller in his Abel Redivivus. Fuller was intimate with him, and, being present at his death, gives a very affecting account of that event. Among Rainolds's numerous works, is a short controversy with one William Gager, a student of Christ Church, in which Rainolds denied the lawfulness of stage-plays. Let us hope that this Gager had some opponent of equal talents, when, in a public act of the University, he maintained, *horresco referens!* that it was "lawful for husbands to beat their "wives."

ing the Chapel, Hall, and Library; and in improving the Scholarships and Chaplainships. Dr. Jackson, Dean of Peterborough, and eleventh President, was a divine of great learning, and indefatigable study. His works, which were collected into three folios by Barnabas Oley, B. D. might furnish important matter for a judicious selection, there being few controversial points which he has not handled with uncommon ability. His successor, Dr. Newlin, being ejected by the Parliamentary visitors, they placed Dr. Edmund Staunton, son of Sir John Staunton, in his room, a man of learning and piety, who perhaps might not have been unsuccessful on a more regular election; but at the restoration of Charles II. it was necessary, as in other cases, that Dr. Jackson's legitimate successor should be replaced. Dr. Turner, who succeeded Newlin, has occurred already among the benefactors. He presided over this College from 1688 to 1714, with great reputation, and was honourably interred in the College Chapel, with an inscription recording his excellent character and liberality*. The name of Basil Kennet, the fourteenth President, has been familiar to many generations of scholars, in consequence of his valuable publication on the Antiquities of Rome. He was President, however, only a few months after his return from Leghorn. Dr. Thomas Randolph, who preceded Dr. Cooke to the Headship of this Society,

* It is said, that by some means he evaded taking the oath of abjuration, a circumstance which Whiston knew, and concealed. He has claim, therefore, by a curious calculation, to the honour of contributing all that part of Dr. Turner's fortune which he might have lost, had the secret been betrayed. This whimsical account may be seen in Whiston's Life, vol. i. pp. 179—186.

was one of the ablest divines of his time, and every step of his promotion was the honourable reward of some display of zeal and talent in defence of the doctrines of the Church. He died March 24, 1783, after presiding over this College for the long space of thirty-five years, and was buried in the cloister. His son has been successively Bishop of Oxford, Bangor, and London.

Of the twelve PRELATES, who are enumerated as belonging to Corpus Christi, one of the most celebrated was Cardinal Pole, who, however, was first a Nobleman of Magdalen. His connection with this College is more doubtful; but it can lay just claim to Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury, although his early education was undoubtedly received in Merton College. In Corpus, he had for his private tutor John Morwen, an able divine and Greek scholar, but inflexible in his adherence to popery. He was candid enough, however, to say of Jewell, that "though an heretic in "faith, in life he seemed an angel." It would be superfluous to accumulate testimonies to the merit of such a man as Jewell; yet it may not be so generally known, that his celebrated "Defence of his Apology" against the popish divines was commanded by Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I. and four successive Archbishops, to be kept chained in all the parish-churches, for the use of the public. This short list may be closed with noticing the names of Webb, Bishop of Limerick, some time of University College, but afterwards a Fellow of this house, who published various pieces, one of which, entitled "The Practice of Quiet-"ness," deserves to be better known:—Dr. Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, an able controversial writer, who,

in defence of his "Design of Christianity," did not disdain to measure his strength with that of John Bunyan:—and Dr. Richard Pococke, Bishop of Meath, the learned orientalist, whose travels in the East are so well known.

Among the scholars of inferior ranks, who studied at this College, we find the names of John Shepreve, one of the first Greek readers here, and a Latin poet of considerable celebrity. His manuscript life of the first President Claymond is preserved in the Library:—Redman or Redmayne, afterwards first Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, a noted Latin and Greek scholar, and one of the compilers of the Liturgy:—Morwen, also an excellent Greek scholar, already noticed as tutor to Bishop Jewell:—Nicholas Udal and Richard Edwards, poets; the latter one of our earliest dramatic writers, whose Palæmon and Arcite was acted before Queen Elizabeth in Christ Church Hall, on her visit here in 1566:—Miles Windsor, who had made collections for the antiquities of Oxford, which he imparted afterwards to Twyne, also a scholar of this house, and author of the first regular history of the University, published in 1608, under the title of "Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis Apologia. In "tres libros divisa."—Hooker:—Sir Edward Sandys, statesman:—Dr. Sebastian Benefield, Lady Margaret's Professor:—Gill, Master of St. Paul's school:—Dr. Daniel Featly, a very able divine and controversial writer:—Hales, the ever memorable:—Sir John Mennis, a celebrated traveller, seaman, and poet:—Dr. Thomas Greaves, Arabic Professor:—Edmund Chishul, a learned divine, but more eminent as an antiquary:—Dr. Richard Fiddes, the biographer of Cardi-

nal Wolsey:—John Anstis, the celebrated herald, the son of a more celebrated genealogist of both his names:—Henry Hare, Lord Colerane, already noticed as a benefactor to the Library, an excellent Greek scholar, poet, and antiquary:—Dr. Nathaniel Forster, a divine of great erudition:—Dr. John Burton, another of those Greek scholars who kept up the Founder's intended succession, and an able College tutor:—Dr. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, and President of the Society of Antiquaries:—Sir Ashton Lever, the collector of the largest museum of natural history ever formed by an individual, and which, not much to the credit of national spirit and opulence, was dispersed by auction a few years ago. To this list may be added, Thomas Day, the author of some political tracts, poems, and books, adapted for education, on a somewhat eccentric plan. He passed three years in this College, but left it without taking a degree.

CHRIST CHURCH.

AN impartial life of Cardinal Wolsey, who was, in its first stage at least, the undoubted Founder of this magnificent establishment, is still a desideratum in English biography. Cavendish is minute and interesting in what he relates of the Cardinal's domestic history, but defective in dates and arrangement, and not altogether free from partiality, which, however, in one so near to the Cardinal may perhaps be pardoned. Fiddes is elaborate, argumentative, and, upon the whole, useful as an extensive collector of facts and authorities; but he wrote for a special purpose, and has attempted, what no man can effect, a portrait of his hero free from those vices and failings of which it is impossible to acquit him. Grove, with all the aid of Cavendish, Fiddes, and even Shakspeare, whose drama he regularly presses into the service, is a heavy and injudicious compiler, although he gives so much of the Cardinal's contemporaries, that his volumes may be consulted with advantage as a series of general annals of the time. But Cavendish, on whom all who have written on the actions of Wolsey, especially our modern historians, have relied, has been the innocent cause of some of their principal errors. Cavendish's work remained in manuscript, of which several copies are still extant, until the civil wars, when it was first printed under the title of "The Negociations of "Thomas Wolsey, &c. 4to, 1641;" and the chief ob-

ject of the publication was a parallel between the Cardinal and Archbishop Laud, in order to reconcile the public to the murder of that Prelate. That this object might be the better accomplished, the manuscript was mutilated and interpolated without shame or scruple, and no pains having been taken to compare the printed edition with the original, the former passed for genuine above a century; nor until within these few months has the work been presented to the public as the author left it*.

The Cardinal's family is the first disputed point with his biographers, a matter now of very little importance, although during his lifetime a common topic of ridicule. He did not live in an age of much refinement or liberality, yet, had the tenour of his life been uniformly beneficent and virtuous, we are willing to believe it would have seldom been urged that he owed nothing to birth and parentage.

The usual account is, that he was the son of a butcher at Ipswich, where he was born, March, 1471; but his zealous biographer, Dr. Fiddes, has discovered, that one Robert Wolsey of that place had a son whose early history corresponded with that of the Cardinal, and that this Robert was a man of considerable landed property. Without examining this authority very minutely, which perhaps might place it in a questionable shape, we may from other evidence conclude, that his parents were either not poor, or not friendless, since they were able to give him the best education his native town afforded, and afterwards to send him to Magdalen College. But in whatever way he

* In Dr. Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography, vol. i.

was introduced here, it is certain that his progress in academical studies was so rapid, that he was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the age of fifteen, and, from this extraordinary instance of precocity, was usually named the Boy Bachelor.

No proofs are indeed wanting of his uncommon reputation as a scholar, for he was elected Fellow of this College soon after taking his Bachelor's degree; and having taken that of Master, he was appointed teacher of Magdalen grammar-school. In 1498 he was made Bursar of the College, about which time he has the credit of building Magdalen tower, as already noticed in our account of that College[b]. It is yet more in proof of his learning having been of the most liberal kind, and accompanied with a corresponding liberality of sentiment, that he became acquainted with Erasmus, then at Oxford, and joined that illustrious scholar in promoting classical studies, which were peculiarly obnoxious to the bigotry of the times. The letters which passed between Wolsey and Erasmus for some years imply mutual respect and union of sentiment on all matters in which literature was concerned; and their love of learning, and contempt for the monks, although this last was excited by different motives, were points in which we perceive no great disagreement. Yet, as Erasmus continued to live the life of a mere scholar, precarious and dependent, and Wolsey was rapidly advancing to rank and honours, too many and too high for a subject, a distance was placed between them which Wolsey would

[b] I have been since informed, that Dr. Chandler, in his MS. Life of Waynfleet, is inclined to doubt his having been Bursar at that time.

not shorten, and Erasmus could not pass. Hence, while a courteous familiarity was preserved in Wolsey's correspondence, Erasmus could not help betraying the feelings of a client who has received little more than promises from his patron; and when Wolsey fell from his high state, Erasmus joined in the opinion that he was unworthy of it. For this he is severely censured by Fiddes, and ably defended by Knight and Jortin.

Wolsey's first ecclesiastical preferment was the Rectory of Lymington in Somersetshire, conferred upon him in 1500 by the Marquis of Dorset, to whose three sons he had acted as tutor, when in Magdalen College. On receiving this presentation, he left the University, and resided for some time on his cure, when a singular circumstance induced, or perhaps rendered it absolutely necessary for him to leave it. At a merry meeting at Lymington he either passed the bounds of sobriety, or was otherwise accessary in promoting a riot, for which Sir Amyas Paulet, a Justice of Peace, set him in the stocks. This indignity Wolsey remembered when it would have been honourable as well as prudent to have forgot it. After he had arrived at the high rank of Chancellor, he ordered Sir Amyas to be confined within the bounds of the Temple, and kept him in that place for five or six years.

On his quitting Lymington, though without resigning the living, Henry Dean, Archbishop of Canterbury, made him one of his domestic Chaplains, and in 1503, the Pope Alexander gave him a dispensation to hold two benefices. On the death of the Archbishop in the same year, he was appointed Chaplain to Sir John Nanfan of Worcestershire, Treasurer of Calais,

which was then in the possession of the English, and by him recommended to Henry VII. who made him one of his Chaplains. About the end of 1504, he obtained from Pope Julius II. a dispensation to hold a third living, the Rectory of Redgrave in Norfolk. In the mean time he was improving his interest at court by an affable and plausible address, and by a display of political talent, and quick and judicious dispatch in business, which rendered him very useful and acceptable to his Sovereign. In February, 1508, the King gave him the Deanery of Lincoln, and two Prebends in the same church, and would probably have added to these preferments, had he not been prevented by his death in the following year.

This event, important as it was to the kingdom, was of no disadvantage to Wolsey, who saw in the young King, Henry VIII. a disposition that might be rendered more favourable to his lofty views; yet what his talents might have afterwards procured, he owed at this time to a court intrigue. Fox, Bishop of Winchester and Founder of Corpus Christi College, introduced him to Henry, in order to counteract the influence of the Earl of Surry, (afterwards Duke of Norfolk,) and had probably no worse intention than to preserve a balance in the council; but Wolsey, who was not destined to play a subordinate part, soon rose higher in influence than either his patron or his opponent. He studied, with perfect knowledge of the human heart, to please the young King, by joining in indulgencies, which, however suitable to the gaiety of a court, were less becoming the character of an ecclesiastic. Yet, amidst the luxuries which he promoted in his royal master, he did not neglect to in-

culcate maxims of state, and, above all, to insinuate, in a manner that appeared equally dutiful and disinterested, the advantages of a system of favouritism, which he secretly hoped would one day centre in his own person. Nor was he disappointed; as, for some time after this, his history, apart from what share he had in the public councils, is little more than a list of promotions following each other with a rapidity that alarmed the courtiers, and inclined the people, always jealous of sudden elevations, to look back on his origin.

In this rise he was successively made Almoner to the King, a Privy Counsellor, and Reporter of the proceedings of the Star-chamber; Rector of Turrington in the diocese of Exeter, Canon of Windsor, Registrar of the Order of the Garter, and Prebendary and Dean of York. From these he passed on to become Dean of Hereford and Precentor of St. Paul's, both of which he resigned on being preferred to the Bishopric of Lincoln, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and Bishop of Tournay in Flanders, which he held until 1518, when that city was delivered up to the French; but he derived from it afterwards an annual pension of twelve thousand livres*. In 1514 he was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, in the room of Smyth, Founder of Brasen Nose College, and was chosen Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. The same year he was promoted to the Archbishopric of York, and created Cardinal of St. Cecilia.

Yet, in the plenitude of that political influence

* Dr. Fiddes allows that this piece of preferment partook of usurpation, as the former Bishop of Tournay had been neither legally nor ecclesiastically deprived.

which he now maintained to the exclusion of the ancient nobility and courtiers, it appears that for some time he preserved the peace of the country by a strict administration of justice, and by a punctuality in matters of finance, which admitted no very unfavourable comparisons between him and his predecessors. Perhaps the splendour and festivities which he encouraged in the court might, by a diffusion of the royal wealth among the public, contribute to a certain degree of popularity, especially when contrasted with the more economical habits encouraged by Henry VII. It was not until he established his Legantine court, a species of English popedom, that the people had reason to complain of a vast and rapacious power, unknown to the constitution, and boundless in its capricious decrees, against which there was no redress. This court, however, could not have inflicted many public injuries, as it formed no part of the complaints of Parliament against him, when complaints might have been preferred with safety, and would have been welcomed from any quarter. At that time the legality of the power was called in question, but not the exercise of it.

In the private conduct of this extraordinary man, while in the height of his prosperity, we find a singular mixture of personal pride and public munificence. While his train of servants rivalled that of the King, and was composed of many persons of rank and distinction, his house was a school where their sons were usefully educated, and initiated in public life. And while he was dazzling the eyes or insulting the feelings of the people by an ostentation of gorgeous furniture and equipage, such as exceeded the royal esta-

blishment itself, he was a general and liberal patron of literature, a man of consummate taste in works of art, elegant in his plans, and boundless in his expences to execute them; and, in the midst of luxurious pleasures and pompous revellings, he was meditating the advancement of science by a munificent use of those riches which he seemed to accumulate only for selfish purposes.

In the mean time there was no intermission in his preferments. His influence was courted by the Pope, who had made him a Cardinal, and, in 1516, his Legate in England, with powers not inferior to his own; and by the King of Spain, who granted him a pension of three thousand livres, while the Duchy of Milan bestowed on him a yearly grant of ten thousand ducats. On the resignation of Archbishop Warham, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor. "If this "new accumulation of dignity," says Hume, "increased his enemies, it also served to exalt his per- "sonal character, and prove the extent of his ca- "pacity. A strict administration of justice took place "during his enjoyment of this high office; and no "Chancellor ever discovered greater impartiality in "his decisions, deeper penetration of judgment, or "more enlarged knowledge of law or equity."

In 1518 he attended Queen Catherine to Oxford, and intimated to the University his intention of founding lectures in Theology, Civil-law, Physic, Philosophy, Mathematics, Rhetoric, Greek, and Latin; and in the following year three of these, viz. for Greek, Latin, and Rhetoric, were founded and endowed with ample salaries, and read in the Hall of Corpus Christi College. He appointed for his lecturers the ablest scho-

lars whom the University afforded, or whom he could invite from the continent. The members of the Convocation about this time conferred upon him the highest mark of their esteem, by a solemn decree, that he should have the revisal and correction of the University statutes in the most extensive sense; and it does not appear that they had any reason to repent of this extraordinary instance of their confidence. The same power was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge, and in both cases was accompanied by documents which proved the very high opinion entertained by these learned bodies of his fitness to reform what was amiss in the republic of letters.

In the same year the Pope granted him the administration of the Bishopric of Bath and Wells, and the King bestowed on him its temporalities. This see, with those of Worcester and Hereford, which the Cardinal likewise farmed, were at this time filled by foreigners, who were allowed non-residence, and compounded for this indulgence by yielding a share of the revenues. The Cardinal's aid in establishing the College of Physicians of London is likewise to be recorded among the many instances of the very liberal views he entertained of every improvement connected with literature.

In 1521, he evinced his zeal against the Reformation which Luther had begun, by procuring his doctrines to be condemned in an assembly of divines held at his own house, and by publishing Pope Leo's bull against him, endeavoured to suppress his writings in this kingdom: but there is no favourable part of his character so fully established as his moderation towards the English Lutherans; for one article of his impeach-

ment was his being remiss in punishing heretics, and shewing a disposition rather to screen them.

In the same year he received the rich abbey of St. Alban's to hold *in commendam*, and soon after went abroad on an embassy. About this time also he became a candidate for the Papal chair, on the demise of Leo X. but was not successful. His disappointment, however, was compensated in some degree by the Emperor, who settled a pension on him of nine thousand crowns of gold, and by the Bishopric of Durham, to which he was appointed in 1523. On this he resigned the administration of Bath and Wells. The same year he issued a mandate to remove the Convocation of the province of Canterbury from St. Paul's to Westminster, one of his most unpopular acts, but which appears to have been speedily reversed. On the death of Pope Adrian he made a second unsuccessful attempt to be elected Pope; but, while he failed in this, he received from his rival a confirmation of the whole Papal authority in England.

In 1524, he intimated to the University of Oxford his design of founding a College there, and soon commenced that great work. About two years after he founded his school[a], or college, as it has been sometimes called, at Ipswich, as a nursery for his intended College at Oxford; and this for a short time is said to have rivalled the schools of Winchester and Eton. As he mixed ecclesiastical dignity with all his

[a] On the site of the priory of St. Peter's, which was surrendered to the Cardinal March 6, 1527. Dr. William Capon was first and last Dean, for this school was discontinued on the Cardinal's fall. The foundation-stone is now preserved in Christ Church.

learned institutions, he appointed here a Dean, twelve Canons, and a numerous choir. At the same time he sent a circular address to the schoolmasters of England, recommending them to teach their youth the elements of elegant literature, *literatura elegantissima*, and prescribed the use of Lilly's Grammar.

Of the immense riches which he derived from his various preferments, some were no doubt spent in luxuries, which left only a sorrowful remembrance; but the greater part was employed in those magnificent edifices which have immortalized his genius and spirit. In 1514 he began to build the palace at Hampton Court, and having finished it, with all its sumptuous furniture, in 1528, he presented it to the King, who in return gave him the palace of Richmond for a residence.

In this last-mentioned year he acceded to the Bishopric of Winchester, by the death of Fox, and resigned that of Durham. To Winchester, however, he never went. That reverse of fortune, which has exhibited him as an example of terror to the ambitious, was now approaching, and was accelerated by events, the consequences of which he foresaw, without the power of averting them. Henry was now agitated by a passion not to be controlled by the whispers of friendship or the counsels of statesmen; and when the Cardinal, whom he had appointed to forward his divorce from Queen Catherine, and his marriage with Anne Boleyn, appeared tardily to adhere to forms, or scrupulously to interpose advice, he determined to make him feel the weight of his resentment. It happened unfortunately for the Cardinal that both the Queen and her rival were his enemies; the Queen,

from a suspicion that she never had a cordial friend in him, and Anne, from a knowledge that he had secretly endeavoured to prevent her match with the King. But a minute detail of these transactions and intrigues belongs to history, in which they occupy a large space. It may suffice here to notice, that the Cardinal's ruin, when once determined, was effected in the most sudden and rigorous manner, and probably, without his previous knowledge of the violent measures that were to be taken.

On the first day of term, Oct. 9, 1529, while he was opening the court of Chancery at Westminster, the Attorney General indicted him in the court of King's Bench, on the statute of provisors 16 Richard II. for procuring a bull from Rome appointing him Legate, contrary to the statute, by which he had incurred a *præmunire*, and forfeited all his goods to the King, and might be imprisoned. Before he could give in any reply to this indictment, the King sent to demand the Great Seal from him, which was given to Sir Thomas More. He was then ordered to leave York-place, a palace which had for some centuries been the residence of the Archbishops of York, and which he had adorned with furniture of great value and magnificence; it now became a royal residence under the name of Whitehall. Before leaving this place to go to Esher near Hampton Court, a seat belonging to the Bishopric of Winchester, he made an inventory of the furniture, plate, &c. of York-place, which is said to have amounted to the incredible sum of five hundred thousand crowns, or pounds of our money. He then went to Putney by water, and set out on the rest of his journey on his mule; but he had not gone far

before he was met by a messenger from the King, with a gracious message, assuring him that he stood as high as ever in the royal favour, and this accompanied by a ring, which the King had been accustomed to send, as a token to give credit to the bearer. Wolsey received these testimonials with the humblest expression of gratitude, but proceeded on his way to Esher, which he found quite unfurnished. The King's design by this solemn mockery is not easily conjectured. It is most probable that it was a trick to inspire the Cardinal with hopes of being restored to favour, and consequently to prevent his defending himself in the prosecution upon the statute of provisors, which Henry knew he could do by producing his royal letters patent, authorizing him to accept the Pope's bulls. And this certainly was the consequence, for the Cardinal merely instructed his attorney to protest in his name that he was quite ignorant of the above statute, but that he acknowledged other particulars with which he was charged to be true, and submitted himself to the King's mercy. The sentence of the court was, that "he was out of the protection, "and his lands, goods, and chattels forfeit, and his "person might be seized."

The next step to complete his ruin was taken by the Duke of Norfolk and the Privy Counsellors, who drew up articles against him, and presented them to the King; but he, still affecting to take no personal concern in the matter, remained silent. Yet these probably formed the basis of the forty-four articles presented December 1. to the House of Lords, as by some asserted, or, according to other accounts, by the Lords of the Council to the House of Commons.

Many of them are evidently frivolous or false, and others, although true, were not within the jurisdiction of the House. The Cardinal had in fact already suffered, as his goods had been seized by the King: he was now in a *præmunire*, and the House could not go much farther than to recommend what had already taken place. The Cardinal, however, found one friend amidst all his distresses, who was not to be alarmed either by the terrors of the court or of the people. This was Thomas Cromwell, formerly Wolsey's steward, (afterwards Earl of Essex,) who now refuted the articles with so much spirit, eloquence, and argument, that, although a very opposite effect might have been expected, his speech is supposed to have laid the foundation of that favour which the King afterwards extended to him, but which, at no very distant period, proved as fatal to him as it had been to his master. His eloquence had a yet more powerful effect; for the address, founded on these articles, was rejected by the Commons, and the Lords could not proceed farther without their concurrence.

During the Cardinal's residence at Esher the King sent several messages to him, "some good and some "bad," says Cavendish, "but more ill than good," until this tantalizing correspondence, operating on a mind of strong passions, brought on, about the end of the year, a sickness, which was represented to the King as being apparently fatal. The King ordered his physician, Dr. Butts, to visit him, who confirmed what had been reported of the dangerous state of his health, but intimated, that as his disease affected his mind rather than his body, a kind word from his Majesty might prove more effectual than the best skill of the

faculty. On this the King sent him a ring, with a gracious message, that he was not offended with him in his heart; and Anne Boleyn sent him a tablet of gold that usually hung at her side, with many kind expressions. The Cardinal received these testimonies of returning favour with joy and gratitude, and in a few days was pronounced out of danger.

Nor can we blame Wolsey for his credulity, since Henry, although he had stripped the Cardinal of all his property, and the income arising from all his preferments, actually granted him, Feb. 12, 1530, a free pardon for all crimes and misdemeanours, and a few days after restored to him the revenues, &c. of the Archbishopric of York, except York-place, before mentioned, and allowed him one thousand marks yearly from the Bishopric of Winchester. He also sent him a present of 3000l. in money, and a quantity of plate and furniture exceeding that sum, and permitted him to remove from Esher to Richmond, where he resided for some time in the lodge in the old park, and afterwards in the priory. His enemies at court, however, who appear to have influenced the King beyond his usual arbitrary disposition, dreaded Wolsey's being so near his Majesty, and prevailed on him to order him to reside in his Archbishopric. In obedience to this mandate, which was softened by another gracious message from Henry, he first went to the Archbishop's seat at Southwell, and about the end of September fixed his residence at Cawood castle, which he began to repair, and was acquiring popularity by his hospitable manners and bounty, when his capricious master was persuaded to arrest him for high treason, and order him to be conducted to London. Accordingly on the

first of November he set out; but on the road he was seized with a disorder of the dysenteric kind, brought on by fatigue and anxiety, which put a period to his life at Leicester abbey on the 28th of that month, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Some of his last words implied the awful and just reflection, that if he had served his God as diligently as he had served his King, he would not have given him over to his enemies. Two days after he was interred in the abbey church of Leicester, but the spot is not now known. As to the report of his having poisoned himself, founded on an expression in the printed work of Cavendish, it has been amply refuted by a late eminent antiquary, who examined the whole of the evidence with much acuteness[a].

Modern historians have formed a more favourable estimate of Wolsey's character than their predecessors; yet it had that mixture of good and evil which admits of great variety of opinion, and gives to ingenious party-colouring all the appearance of truth. I know not, however, whether Shakspeare, borrowing from Hollingshed and Hall, has not drawn a more just and comprehensive sketch of his perfections and failings than is to be found in any other writer.

——— This Cardinal,
Though from an humble stock, undoubtedly
Was fashion'd to much honour. From his cradle
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading:
Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not;

[a] The learned Dr. Samuel Pegge, grandfather to Sir Christopher Pegge, the present Regius Professor of Medicine. See Gent. Mag. vol. xxv. p. 25. and two very able articles on the Cardinal's impeachment, p. 299, 345.

But, to those men that sought him, sweet as summer.
And though he was unsatisfied in getting,
(Which was a sin,) yet in bestowing, Madam,
He was most princely. Ever witness for him
Those twins of learning, that he rais'd in you,
Ipswich and Oxford! one of which fell with him,
Unwilling to outlive the good that did it;
The other, though unfinish'd, yet so famous,
So excellent in art, and still so rising,
That Christendom shall ever speak his virtue.
His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him:
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little;
And, to add greater honours to his age
Than man could give him, he died, fearing God[a].

The Cardinal's biographers, in treating of the foundation of his College, begin with a very laboured defence of his seizing the property and revenues of many priories and nunneries, which were to serve as a fund for building and endowment; and the zeal they display on this subject, if it cannot now enforce conviction, at least proves the historical fact, that the rights of property even at that time were not to be violated with impunity, and that the Cardinal's conduct was highly unpopular. At first it was objected to even by the King himself, although he soon afterwards converted it into a precedent for a more general dissolution of religious houses. Wolsey, however, ought not to be deprived of such defence as has been set up. It has been urged, that he procured bulls from the Pope, empowering him to seize on these priories; and that the Pope, according to the notions then entertained of his supremacy, could grant a power, by which reli-

[a] The speech of the honest chronicler, Griffith, to Queen Katherine. Henry VIII. Act iv. Scene 2.

gious houses might be converted into societies for secular Priests, and for the advancement of learning. It has been also pleaded, that the Cardinal did not alienate the revenues from religious service, but only made a change in the application of them; that the appropriation of the alien priories by Chichele and Waynfleet was in some respects a precedent; and that the suppression of the Templars in the fourteenth century might also be quoted. Bishop Tanner likewise, in one of his letters to Dr. Charlett, quotes, as precedents, Bishops Fisher, Alcock, and Beckington. But perhaps the best excuse is that hinted by Lord Cherbury, namely, that Wolsey persuaded the King to abolish unnecessary monasteries, that necessary colleges might be erected, and the progress of the Reformation impeded by the learning of the clergy and scholars educated in them. The same writer suggests, that as Wolsey pleaded for the dissolution of only the small and superfluous houses, the King might not dislike this as a fair experiment how far the project of a general dissolution would be relished. On the other hand, by two letters still extant, written by the King, it appears that he was fully aware of the unpopularity of the measure, although we cannot infer from them that he had any remedy to prescribe.

Whatever weight these apologies had with one part of the public, we are assured that they had very little with another, and that the progress of the College was accompanied by frequent expressions of popular dislike in the shape of lampoons. The Kitchen having been first finished, one of the satirists of the day exclaimed, *Egregium opus! Cardinalis iste instituit Collegium et absolvit popinam.* Other mock inscrip-

tions were placed on the walls, one of which, at least, proved prophetic:

" Non stabit illa domus, aliis fundata rapinis,
" Aut ruet, aut alter raptor habebit eam."

By two bulls, the one dated 1524, the other 1525, Wolsey obtained of Pope Clement VII. leave to enrich his College by suppressing twenty-two priories and nunneries, the revenues of which were estimated at nearly 2000l. but on his disgrace some of these were given by the King for other purposes. The King's patent, after a preface paying high compliments to the Cardinal's administration, enables him to build his College principally on the site of the priory of St. Frideswide; and the name, originally intended to be "The College of Secular Priests," was now changed to CARDINAL COLLEGE. The secular clergy in it were to be denominated the "Dean and "Canons secular of the Cardinal of York," and to be incorporated into one body, and subsist by perpetual succession. He was also authorized to settle upon it 2000l. a year clear revenue. By other patents and grants to the Dean and Canons, various church-livings were bestowed upon them, and the College was to be dedicated to the praise, glory, and honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Frideswide, and All Saints.

With respect to the constitution of this College, there is a considerable variation between the account given by the historian of Oxford, and that by Leonard Hutten, Canon of Christ Church in 1599, and many years Sub-Dean. His manuscript, now in the possession of the College, and quoted in the Monasticon, states, that, according to Wolsey's design, it was to be a perpetual foundation for the study of the sci-

ences, divinity, canon and civil law, also the arts, physic, and polite literature, and for the continual performance of divine service. The members were to be a Dean, and sixty regular Canons, but no Canons of the second order, as Wood asserts. It appears, however, by Wolsey's statutes, which are still preserved in the College, that Wood's account was right, and that the first design included, besides the sixty regular Canons, forty of the second order.

Of these Wolsey himself named the Dean and eighteen of the Canons. The Dean was Dr. John Hygden, President of Magdalen College, and the Canons first nominated were all taken from the other Colleges in Oxford, and were men of acknowledged reputation in their day. He afterwards added others, deliberately, and according as he was able to supply the vacancies by men of talents, whom he determined to seek wherever they could be found. Among his latter appointments from Cambridge, we find the names of Tyndal and Frith, the translators of the Bible, and who had certainly discovered some symptoms of *heresy* before this time. Cranmer and Parker, afterwards the first and second protestant Archbishops of Canterbury, were also invited, but declined; and the Cardinal went on to complete his number, reserving all nominations to himself during his life, but intending to bequeath that power to the Dean and Canons at his death. In this, however, he was as much disappointed, as in his hopes to embody a force of learned men sufficient to cope with Luther and the foreign reformers, whose advantage in argument he conceived to proceed from the ignorance which prevailed among the monastic clergy.

The Society, as he planned it, was to consist of one hundred and sixty persons: but no mention could yet be made of the scholars who were to proceed from his school at Ipswich, although, had he lived, these would doubtless have formed a part of the Society, as the school was established two years before his fall.

This constitution continued from 1525 to 1529-30, when he was deprived of his power and property, and for two years after it appears to have been interrupted, if not dissolved. It is to his honour that, in his last correspondence with Secretary Cromwell and with the King, when all worldly prospects were about to close upon him, he pleaded with great earnestness, and for nothing so earnestly, as that his Majesty would be pleased to suffer his College at Oxford to go on. What effect this had, we know not; but the urgent entreaties of the members of the Society, and of the University at large, were at length successful, while at the same time the King determined to deprive Wolsey of all merit in the establishment, and transfer the whole to himself.

Accordingly, in 1532, the Society was refounded by the King, under the title of "King Henry VIII.'s "College in Oxford." The patent for this is dated July 8, and orders, that the said College be again founded on the same site, ground, and circuit, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Frideswide, and endowed with 2000l. yearly, for the maintenance of a Dean and twelve Canons, who should form a Chapter, or body corporate. Dr. Hygden was again appointed Dean, and on his death, five months after, was succeeded by John Oliver, D. C. L. Drs. Roper, Croke, Corin, Robins, and Wakefield, scholars

of great eminence in their day, were among the first appointed Canons. This second foundation continued until May 20, 1545, when the charter was surrendered by the Dean and Canons into the hands of the King, who dismissed them with yearly pensions, to continue until they should be otherwise provided. Among those thus dismissed, we find two names of great celebrity, John Cheke, afterwards Sir John Cheke, of Cambridge, tutor to Prince Edward, and Leland, the very celebrated antiquary. Cheke had a pension of 26l. 13s. 4d. and Leland had some preferment elsewhere, probably, according to his biographer, the prebend of East and West Knowle.

The King then changed the College into a Cathedral Church, translating the Episcopal see from Oseney, where it had been established in 1542. After the general dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. placed Bishop's sees in some of the most opulent*, and appropriated their revenues for the maintenance of the Bishop. Oseney Abbey was one of these, which, without any alteration in the buildings, was, Sept. 1, 1542, converted into a Cathedral Church, and the county of Oxford was made a diocese. At the same time the town was honoured with the title of a city, and placed in subordination to the Bishop, but with a reserve of the privileges, laws, &c. of the University; and the Bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese

* Chester, Gloucester, Bristol, Oxford, and Peterborough. The two latter were taken out of the Bishopric of Lincoln. Westminster was made a Bishopric at the same time, but was abolished ten years afterwards by Edward VI. Five others were intended, but the extravagance of Henry made him appropriate the estates to his own purposes, and induced him to rob other sees of their rights, and remove that of Oxford from Oseney to St. Frideswide's.

Oxford formerly stood, continued Visitor, as before, of Lincoln, Oriel, Brasen Nose, and Balliol Colleges. The first Bishop of the new see was Robert King, and the first Dean, Dr. London, Warden of New College. There were six Prebendaries who occupied the lodgings of the Abbot and Monks, but the Bishop's residence was in Gloucester College, now Worcester[n]. On the present occasion of translating the church from Oseney to St. Frideswide's, the King ordered the former to be pulled down, and scarce a vestige is now remaining of what was once the most magnificent church and series of ecclesiastical buildings in Europe, richly furnished beyond any in the kingdom, and the object of universal admiration to all who visited it from piety or taste. Its riches were doubtless the cause of its destruction; for if Henry had inclined to dignify his new Bishopric with suitable magnificence, what comparison could be formed between the spacious, complete, and sumptuous establishment here, and the narrow limits of St. Frideswide's church, mutilated as it had been by the Cardinal in order to make room for his buildings!

The name of the College now was, "The Cathedral "Church of Christ in Oxford, of King Henry VIII.'s "foundation," and the Society was declared to consist of a Bishop with his Archdeacon, removed from the church of Lincoln, and a Dean and eight Canons. All the estates were consigned to the Dean and Canons, on condition of their maintaining three

[n] Of this he was afterwards deprived, and had no residence until Bishop Bancroft, in Charles I.'s time, built one at Cuddesden, which was burnt down during the Rebellion. It was afterwards rebuilt by Bishop Fell, and continues to be the residence of the Bishops of this see.

public Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, one hundred Students in Theology, Arts, or Philosophy, eight Chaplains, and a numerous choir.

The first Bishop, as already noticed, was Robert King, D. D. the last Abbot of Oseney, and the first and last Bishop who resided at Oseney. The first Dean was Richard Cox, D. D. The Canons were principally chosen from those who enjoyed that preferment under the former foundations. No change afterwards took place in the number or constitution of the Society, except the addition of one Studentship, which will be accounted for hereafter; and Queen Elizabeth, in 1561, ordered, that there should be an annual election from Westminster school. The other vacancies are filled up by the Dean and Chapter[a]. This body have their title and institution by royal grant, and the College is governed by their acts, revokable at their pleasure. There is no Visitor but the King, or persons commissioned by him.

The BENEFACTORS to this College, enumerated by Wood and other writers, are but few, and all of them appeared long after the last foundation. In 1620, Dr. Robert Chaloner, Canon of Windsor, gave 20l. yearly for the maintenance of a divinity lecture, or as an Exhibition for three poor Scholars, to be chosen from Amersham in Buckinghamshire, or Goldsborough or Knaresborough in Yorkshire. In 1633, Joan Bostocke, of New Windsor, bequeathed certain tenements

[a] In Queen Elizabeth's reign, the family of Venables in Cheshire giving an estate to this College, on a composition it was agreed, that the nomination of a Student should be in the heirs of that family, which was confirmed by an Act of Parliament, 1601, 43 Elizabeth. Willis's Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 429.

in that place, the profits of which were to be given by the Dean and Canons to four poor Students. Thomas Whyte, citizen of London, gave 8l. arising from houses in Shoe-lane, to two Scholars, one of this College, and one of Trinity College, Cambridge. William Wickham, some time Student here, gave the perpetual advowson of Stanton upon Wye, to be presented in succession to Students. The date of these two last benefactions is not recorded. In 1663, William Thurston, Esq. of London, left 900l. for the foundation of a Fellowship, but it was determined by the King that another Studentship should be added to the number. Wood says he left this money to "King's College in "Oxford," which ambiguity gave rise to the respective claims of Christ Church, Oriel, and Brasen Nose, which are all in their charters styled "the King's "College;" but the decision was in favour of Christ Church. In the same year, Dr. Richard Gardiner, a Canon, gave lands in Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire, valued at 14l. yearly, to be bestowed by the Dean and Chapter on two poor Servitors or Scholars. The celebrated Dr. Busby, Master of Westminster school, who died in 1695, left a stipend for a catechetical lecture, to be read in one of the parish churches of Oxford by a member of this Society, but not, as Wood states, for lectures on the oriental tongues and mathematics. By Lady Holford, Bishop Fell, and other benefactors, various sums have been bequeathed as Exhibitions, or for the better maintenance of Students from the Charter-house, and other places; but the ample endowment of the last foundation, and the increasing prosperity of the Society from the rank and opulence of its members, rendered

those helps less necessary in this College than in any other.

The principal LIVINGS in the gift of Christ Church are, the RECTORIES of Iron Acton and Batsford, Gloucestershire; East Hampstead, Berkshire; Odcombe, Somersetshire; Semley, Wiltshire; Shering, Essex; Slapton, Buckinghamshire; Stanton upon Wye, Herefordshire*; Swanton Nowers and Woodnorton, Norfolk; St. Tudy, Cornwall; Wendlebury and Westwell, Oxfordshire; and Wentnor, Salop: the VICARAGES of Amney, Aldsworth, Bledington, North Nibley, Lower Swell, Thornbury, Turk Dean, Twining, and Wootton under Edge, Gloucestershire; Ardington, East Garston, and Marcham, Berkshire; Badby, Easton Manduit, Flower, Harringworth, Ravensthorpe, and Staverton, Northamptonshire; Bath Easton and Midsummer Norton, Somersetshire; Beckley, Black Bourton, Cassington, Chalgrove, Norton Brize, Pirton, Spilsbury, South Stoke, Wroxton, Oxfordshire; and St. Margaret Binsey, with the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Thomas's, Oxford city; Bramham, Broughton in Airdale, Carleton, Featherstone, Kildswich, North Otterington, Long Preston, Thornton in the Street, Skipton, and Wath upon Dearn, Yorkshire; Great Budworth, Kirkham, Frodsham, Rotherston, Lancaster, and Runcorn, Cheshire; Charleton, Maiden Bradley, Chippenham, and East Lavington, Wiltshire; Cople and Flitton, Bedfordshire; Tolpiddle, Dorsetshire; Hawkhurst, Kent; Kirkham, Lancashire; Great Torrington, Devonshire: the CURACIES of Little Compton and Temple Guy-

* The only living in the nomination of the senior Master Students.

ting, Gloucestershire; Ashenden, Dorton, Lathbury, and Stratton Audley, Buckinghamshire; Badsey, Great Hampton, North and South Littleton, Offenham, and Wickhamford, Worcestershire; Bersington, Caversham, Temple Cowley, and Drayton, Oxfordshire; Bowden Magna, St. Mary Leicester, and Market Harborough, Leicestershire; Daventry and St. Mary Northampton, Northamptonshire; West Moulsey, Surry; Tring, Hertfordshire: the CHAPEL of Wiggington, Hertford: and the DONATIVE of Hillesden, Buckinghamshire.

The BUILDINGS of this extensive and noble establishment have undergone as many revolutions as its foundation. Wolsey's plan, had he lived to complete it, would probably have exceeded that of any College in Europe. The taste and magnificence displayed in the other structures, erected or furnished by him, would have probably been united in the utmost profusion on a College, the prosperity and grandeur of which lay so near his heart.

The priory of St. Frideswide formed the principal site of his College. Its history may be traced to the year 730, when Didanus, a petty King, founded a nunnery on this spot for twelve virgins of noble birth, who were to be governed by his daughter Frideswide. She died October 19, 740, and was buried in this church. For many years the nunnery continued to flourish, but happening to be used as a sanctuary for the Danes who were devoted to destruction by a general massacre in 1002, the enraged populace burned the church and priory to the ground. King Ethelred, who was at Oxford at this time, and affected to la-

ment what he had in some measure encouraged, rebuilt the house in 1004, and it remained in the possession of the nuns until the year 1111, when Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, removed them, and placed in it a prior and regular canons of the Augustine order. About the same time, Henry I. enriched them with lands and tithes, and appointed his chaplain Guimond to be their first prior. In this state, but gradually enriched by succeeding monarchs, it remained until Wolsey procured a bull for its suppression in 1524.

Dugdale and Browne Willis date the foundation of the present church from the time of the above-mentioned Guimond, or Guymond; but a recent and able antiquary[a] is inclined, from the style of its architecture, to refer it to a more distant period. Mr. King remarks, that on the outside of the small tower, at the end of the north transept, and also at the west end, are found those unequal ornamented arches and pillars, or rather round pilasters, which appear on so many Saxon structures[b]. The great door, by which the church is entered, as well as that of the Chapter-house, is truly Saxon.

Mr. King appeals also, with effect, to the interior of this church, for a confirmation of his opinion, that the architecture must be referred to the Saxon style, and recommends an inspection of the capitals of the pillars of the nave, which are varied one from another, and yet are elegant in a high degree; and there can be little doubt that the same varieties occurred in the

[a] King, in his Munimenta, vol. iv. p. 202.

[b] "These are partly shewn in a north view of the church in the Monasticon, p. 174, where appears also the great pointed window, that was inserted between these towers about the time of Henry VI." KING.

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The Cathedral.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
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Christ Church from Corpus Christi Gardens.

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pillars of that part of the church which was removed by Wolsey. With respect to the changes that have been introduced in ancient times, the same author remarks, that the space between the pillars of the north transept has been filled up with curious screens of Norman work of a much later date; and the old Saxon window, over the arch on the left hand, has been transformed into a more modern Norman window, of the age of Henry VI. But the rest, Mr. King is of opinion, remains just as it was originally, with the little beautiful Saxon arches filling up the inner space of each of the great arches[a].

This church is in the shape of a cross, with a spiral steeple in the centre one hundred and forty-four feet high. The length from east to west is one hundred and fifty-four feet. The cross aisle from north to south one hundred and two feet; the height of the roof in the western part forty-one and a half, in the choir thirty-seven and a half, and the breadth of the nave and side aisles fifty-four feet. The cloister and entrance into the south cross aisle, the nave, where the University sermons are preached on certain occasions, the north cross aisle, the choir, the chapel for Latin prayers[b], and the two chapels where the Dean

[a] King's Munimenta, ubi supra.

[b] During the Usurpation the Latin prayers were discontinued; but some members of the Society, John Fell, John Dolben, Allestree, and others, afterwards men of eminence in the Church, performed the Common Prayer in the lodgings of the celebrated Dr. Willis, in Canterbury quadrangle, and afterwards in his house opposite Merton College chapel; and this practice continued until the Restoration. Dr. Willis's house became afterwards an Independent Meeting! Wood's Annals: Life of Dr. Willis in Biog. Brit. In the mansion of the Dolben family in Northamptonshire is a fine painting by Sir Peter Lely,

and Canons are interred, afford some idea of the ancient forms and grandeur of this church, inferior as it is to other cathedrals.

The time of building, as already noticed, is doubtful. Willis carries it no further than the reign of Henry I. and refers the Latin chapel to Henry III.'s time, when, in his opinion, the Chapter-house was built. This noble room, which opens into the east cloister, preserves every appearance of its ancient architecture, and is decorated with many ancient and modern portraits of great curiosity and value.

When Wolsey obtained possession of St. Frideswide's, besides the alterations before noticed, he is said to have built the fine roof over the choir, though some attribute this to Bishop King. He also built the steeple, which formerly was much higher: it now contains the bells belonging to Oseney Abbey, except the great Tom. In this state, suitable for private prayers and theological exercises, the purposes to which the Cardinal devoted it, this church remained until 1551, when, in obedience to the commissioners appointed to promote the Reformation, the Dean and Chapter agreed that all altars, statues, images, tabernacles, missals, "and other remains of superstition "and idolatry," should be removed. It is to be feared that a decree of this kind would not be carried into execution without much unnecessary destruction of the remains of ancient art; but what was actually

grounded upon the above circumstance. In this piece, Dr. Fell, Dr. Dolben, and Dr. Allestree, are represented in their canonical habits, as joining in the Liturgy of the Church. A copy of this picture has lately been presented by Sir William Dolben to the Society, and is placed in their fine collection of portraits in the Hall.

done, it is useless now to conjecture. The next alterations took place in 1630, when the old stalls were removed, the present erected, and the choir paved with black and white marble, an operation which has seldom been performed without injury to those objects which are dear to the antiquary. On this occasion Wood informs us, and with some indignation, that many of the ancient monuments were removed in a most careless and indelicate manner, and the stones employed in common pavements. Some, however, were only removed into the aisles, but with the loss of their brasses and inscriptions. About the same time the greater part of the old painted windows, containing the history of St. Frideswide, &c. which were considerably decayed, were removed, and new windows placed in their room, painted by Abraham Van Linge, probably the son of Bernard Van Linge, whose works have been partly noticed, and will occur hereafter.

Of these new windows, some were destroyed during the Usurpation, when Henry Wilkinson was Visitor, who in person assisted in the destruction; but others were taken down and preserved, particularly those by Van Linge, one containing the story of Jonah, dated 1631, in the south aisle; another, the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, 1634; and a third in the east window of the divinity chapel, 1640, the subject, Christ disputing with the Doctors. The fine east window, containing the Nativity, from a design of Sir James Thornhill, was executed by William Price in 1696, at the expence of 200l. which was defrayed by Dr. Peter Birch, Prebendary of Westminster, and formerly Chaplain here. There is yet a very fine

window in the north aisle to be noticed, the subject, St. Peter conducted out of prison by the Angel, dated 1700, and painted by Isaac Oliver, nephew of the two famous Olivers, Isaac and Peter, when he was eighty-four years old. It was also his benefaction. The other windows contain many arms, crests, and inscriptions, commemorating the founders and ancient members of this Society; and many remains of the old painted glass have been recovered, and disposed in complete windows, or compartments, with much taste. Some of these were collected, and given by Mr. Alderman Fletcher. The window in which is the fine portrait of Bishop King, lately engraved, was erected soon after his death, and taken down in 1651, to save it from republican fury. At the Restoration it was replaced, with other windows in the same aisle.

The most ancient monuments now remaining in this church are those of St. Frideswide, 740:—one of the Priors, supposed to be Prior Philip, who died about 1190, or Guimond, the first Prior, who died 1149:—a man in armour, reported, as Willis observes, to be Sir Henry Bathe, Justiciary of England in 1252; but this opinion is contested in a note on the appendix to Mr. Gutch's edition of Wood's History, because the figure here is clothed in armour:—Lady Elizabeth Montacute, 1353, who gave the meadow on which the walks have been formed, and contributed to build the cloisters, on which her arms are yet to be seen:—and James Souch, or Zouch, who died in 1503, a benefactor to the convent. Who he was, has not been discovered; the device of an inkhorn and pencase is repeated on the sides and front of his tomb. There are now no inscriptions belonging to any of these. The old mo-

numents, that are more perfect, belong to Bishop King, Prebendary Curthorp, 1557, Henry Dowe, B. A. 1578, Thomas More, A. M. 1584, Stephen Lance, A. M. 1587, and John Bishop, 1588. Since the commencement of the seventeenth century, the monuments of this church form an obituary of many of the most distinguished members of the Society.

With respect to the monument of St. Frideswide, it yet remains to be noticed, that its authenticity and situation are points about which antiquaries are not agreed. She died in 740, Oct. 19, and this day used to be commemorated by a fair kept before the gates of the College. Her shrine, we are told, was first placed in a chapel on the south side; but being injured, or perhaps almost destroyed, when the priory was burnt in 1002, it was overlooked until 1180, when it was removed to its present position, became the resort of the superstitious, and was renowned for the miracles it wrought. In 1289 a new shrine was constructed, in which her bones were deposited, and enriched by gifts and offerings, which King Henry VIII. seized, and the shrine was destroyed, "so that," according to Wood, "the bones left behind were only "feigned," and remained there until the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when a very singular circumstance brought them again into notice.

The celebrated Peter Martyr, the reformer, was invited to England, in 1547, by the Protector Somerset and Archbishop Cranmer; in 1548 he was made Regius Professor of Divinity, and in 1550 Canon of Christ Church*. He went abroad on the accession of

* He first resided in the lodgings on the north side of the quadrangle, now Dr. Burton's; but being very much disturbed there during the unset-

Mary, and died at Zurich in 1562; but his wife Katherine died at Oxford in 1551, and was interred near St. Frideswide's monument. In the reign of Queen Mary, after a mock trial for heresy, instituted by Cardinal Pole, her body was ordered to be taken up and buried in a dunghill, where it lay until the year 1561, when Archbishop Parker, Grindal, Bishop of London, &c. caused it to be restored with great ceremony. At this time the bones of St. Frideswide were kept in two silk bags, and on solemn days laid upon the altar to receive the reverence of the people; but now they were ordered to be mixed and interred in the same grave with those of Martyr's wife, to prevent the power of distinguishing them, should the reign of superstition return. But whether these bones were deposited on the spot where Martyr's wife was first buried, which must have then been known, or under what is now shewn as the monument of St. Frideswide, seems doubtful.

As the religious furniture and ornaments of this church were suited to the prejudices and piety of Wolsey's days, and the building, while it bade fair to last for centuries, was in every respect fitted to become the appendage of a College, of which all the parts were to excel in magnificence, we can only account for Wolsey's alterations, by supposing that he thought it too small, and not corresponding with the grandeur of his conceptions. Accordingly we find that he intended and had actually begun a church or

tled state of religion, in King Edward's time, he removed to the Canon's lodgings in the cloister, where he built in the garden a study, that remained until 1684, when Dr. Aldrich, who inhabited these lodgings, as Canon of the second stall, caused it to be pulled down.

chapel upon a large scale on the north side of his quadrangle, the foundation-stones of which may yet be traced in the gardens behind that side; and some progress was made, when his disgrace terminated all his undertakings, and prevented his being handed down to posterity as the founder and finisher of the first College in Europe.

The foundation of Cardinal College was begun on the ground that had been cleared, by pulling down the west end of St. Frideswide's church to the extent of fifty feet, the whole west side of the cloister, and the rooms over and under it. At the same time, London College was removed, a place for the study of civil law, which is described as abutting on Civil School lane on the north side, St. Frideswide's lane on the south, and upon the premises of the new College on the east and west. It was once the synagogue of the Jews, and upon their expulsion in 1290, was converted into a Hall for students, by William Burnell, Provost and Dean of Wells; and from him it became the property of Balliol College, and went by the name of Burnell's Inn, or Balliol Hall. In the time of Henry IV. it obtained the name of London College, from Richard Clifford, bishop of London, who was educated here, and was a benefactor to the house.

The foundation took place March 20, 1525[a], with great pomp, before the members of the University and a vast concourse of people. The Cardinal, after a suitable speech, performed the ceremony of laying the stone, on which his various titles and the date were

[a] Wood says July 15, but the inscription on the stone is "20 die "Martii anno Domini 1525."

inscribed. The company afterwards went to St. Frideswide's church, where a Latin sermon was preached by Dr. John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, on the text, *Sapientia ædificavit sibi domum*[a]. A sumptuous entertainment closed the ceremonies of this important day, after which the builders proceeded with their work. The Cardinal appointed Robert Wilson and Rowland Messinger, Masters of Arts, to be comptrollers of the building; Mr. Nicholas Townley to be master of the works; John Smith, auditor; Davy Griffith, overseer; and Thomas Cooper and Philip Lenthall, clerks of the works. Of these men little is now known; but their names are worth retaining, as we so seldom have an opportunity of noticing the architects employed in our ancient structures. The stone was brought from quarries in the neighbourhood of Oxford, and four lime-kilns were erected for the use of the building, which for some time gave employment to hundreds of workmen, including artists in painting and glass, who were encouraged by liberal wages, regularly paid at stated and short periods. The well-known taste and talents of the Cardinal no doubt guided their operations, and some notion may be formed of the magnificence of his designs from the expences of only one year, which amounted to 7835l. 7s. 2d. It was not, therefore, without reason, that the interruption given to this vast undertaking was lamented as a public calamity.

The Kitchen was the first part of the buildings that was completed, and retains still its original appearance. Part of the town-wall was then removed to

[a] Prov. ix. 1.

make room for the Hall and south side of the great quadrangle. The parish-church of St. Michael*, which stood on the south-west corner of the quadrangle, and some tenements on the west side, were also pulled down; and accommodations being now provided, the Cardinal placed in lodgings, Dean Hygden and eighteen Canons, and afterwards, as the buildings proceeded, enlarged the Society upon the scale of members already mentioned. After the building had been continued for some years, and a part of his intended church on the north side of the quadrangle appeared above ground, the whole was interrupted by the King's orders; and as the Cardinal had neglected to procure a legal endowment to his College, the estates dedicated to the completion of it became, as part of his personal property, the property of the King, and much of them that of his courtiers.

At this unfortunate period, the Kitchen, Hall, and the east, south, and the greater part of the west side of the quadrangle, were nearly completed. It is supposed that the whole quadrangle was to have had a cloister in the inside, the lines of which are still to be seen before the walls; but it does not appear that any progress was made in that design, and the buildings remained in the same state for a century. In 1638, the north side was intended to have been finished uniformly with the others, under the care of Dr. Samuel Fell, Dean; but the civil war impeded the work until the year 1665, when the whole quadrangle was completed in the interior, as it now stands, by his son Dr. John Fell. On this occasion the parapet was surrounded with rails,

* This parish was then united to St. Aldate's.

and globes of stone, at regular distances; but the latter have been removed. In Neale's small view, there appears to have been an open battlement, with pinnacles. This quadrangle is almost a square, the proportions being two hundred and sixty-four feet, by two hundred and sixty-one. The expence was defrayed by the Dean and Canons, who subscribed the sum of 2167l. and other benefactors, who raised nearly 5000l. Among these we find the eminent names of Dr. Fell, Dr. Edward Pocock, Dr. Richard Allestree, Dr. John Dolben, Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Dr. Brian Duppa, Dr. George Morley, (who gave in all 2200l.) Dr. Robert Sanderson, Dr. Thomas Willis, &c. When the quadrangle was completed, the ground was dug deeper, the walks laid out, and the fountain placed in the centre, at the expence of Dr. Richard Gardiner, one of the Canons. The statue of Mercury was the subsequent gift of Dr. John Radcliffe. On this spot formerly stood a cross, dedicated to St. Frideswide, and a pulpit, from which Wickliffe first delivered those doctrines which, after many interruptions, became the religion of the nation.

Dr. John Fell, already mentioned, and always to be mentioned as one of the most eminent benefactors to this College, superintended the new buildings, and completed the Chaplains' quadrangle, and the buildings joining to the east side, on the site of which some houses had been erected by Philip King, Auditor of the College, in 1638, and destroyed by an accidental fire in 1669. The Chaplains' quadrangle, with the passage under it, leading from the cloister into the fields, was completed in 1672, and the adjoining houses in 1678. All these stand on part of the

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer.

Front of Corpus Christi College.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

original priory, and on that part, it is supposed, which was the hall or refectory. The new Anatomical Theatre is a more recent erection, begun in 1776, and finished partly with the benefaction of John Freind, M. D. Student, Reader in Chemistry in this University, F. R. S. and Physician to Queen Caroline, who died in 1728, and left 1000l. towards promoting the study of anatomy; and partly with the legacy of 20,000l. left by Dr. Matthew Lee, Physician to George II. for endowing the lectureship with a very liberal salary, and, amongst other purposes, for exhibitions to the students elected from Westminster, &c. Dr. Lee died Sept. 26, 1755, and was buried at Linford in Buckinghamshire. The late Dr. John Parsons was the first lecturer on this foundation.

The progress of completing the west side* of the great quadrangle was more slow. The tower over the gate had been begun by Wolsey, but remained unfinished until 1681, when Sir Christopher Wren completed it upon a plan of his own, and in a style which has not met with the entire approbation either of architects or antiquaries; yet Lord Orford, who is seldom partial to this University, thinks that Wren has caught the graces of the true Gothic taste,

* The grand front to the street appears in Aggas's map, but without the tower at each end. A late Oxford antiquary regrets that this front, perhaps the noblest in the kingdom of the Gothic style, loses much of its effect, on account of the declivity of the ground on which it stands, and the narrowness of the approach. He thinks it, however, probable, that a terrace-walk was intended, by way of raising the ground to a level, the whole length of the College; for the rough foundation-stones of the hospital on the opposite side, left unfinished by Wolsey, still remain bare, and the smooth stones are terminated by an horizontal right line, to which height the ground would have been elevated.

and specifies a niche between two compartments of a window, which he pronounces a master-piece *. The tower must be allowed to be a stately ornament to the College, and a considerable accession to the group of spires and towers, by which, in any view of it, Oxford is so eminently distinguished. This undertaking was accomplished by the liberality of many benefactors, whose arms are engraven on the roof of the gate-house. The great bell, Tom, in the campanile of this tower, belonged formerly to the high tower of Oseney Abbey, and was recast in 1680, when Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford, was Dean. Its weight is nearly 17,000 pounds, more than double the weight of the famed great bell of St. Paul's cathedral. Thomas Spark, M. A. in the Musæ Anglicanæ, and Bishop Corbett, in his Poems, have honoured this bell with copies of verses. The bells of Oseney were in ancient days much celebrated by connoisseurs in that species of music. The old inscription on Tom was, "*In "Thomæ laude resono Bim Bom sine fraude.*" The present inscription is, "*Magnus Thomas clusius Oxoni-"ensis.*" At the tolling of this bell at nine every evening, all scholars are obliged by the University statutes to repair to their respective Colleges, the gates of which are to be shut. This gate is ornamented with a statue of Queen Anne, placed here by Mr. Secretary Harley, and by the royal arms of Henry VIII. Charles II. Wolsey, the see of Oxford, &c. The other statues in the quadrangle are, one of Bishop Fell, over the passage in the north-east corner, erected by Dr. John Hammond; and one of Wolsey, over the

* Lord Orford's Works, 4to, vol. v. p. 278.

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Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer.

Hall of Christ Church College.

Published by Cooke & Parker, Oxford. — Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, London.
March 1, 1810.

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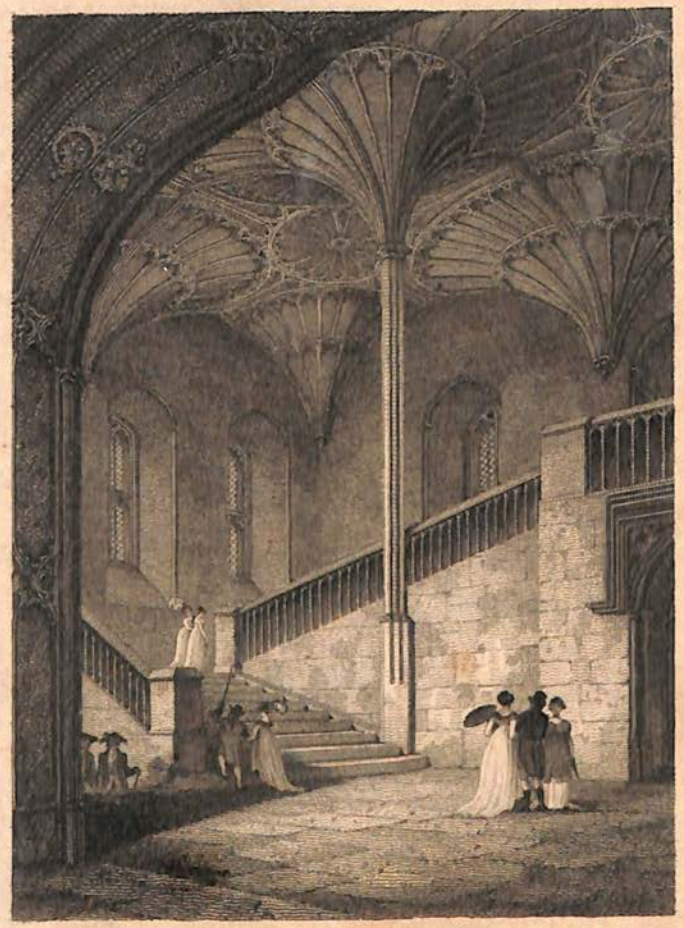

Drawn & Engraved by J. Orrin

The Hall Staircase, Christ Church.

Published by Cook & Parker Oxford — Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme, London.

entrance to the Hall, executed by Francis Bird, and placed there in 1719, by Dr. Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester. The buildings of this quadrangle are inhabited on the east, north, and south sides by the Dean and Canons, and on the west by some of the other members of the College.

The HALL, which was built by Wolsey, is a noble specimen of his magnificent taste. Its fine elevation, spacious interior, one hundred and fifteen feet by forty, and fifty in height, its lofty and highly ornamented roof, the beautiful Gothic window at the upper end of the south side, and the stately approach, give it the superiority over every other refectory in England. The porch and entrance, however, were built about the year 1630, by an unknown architect, and have very recently been altered with much taste by Mr. Wyat. The vaulted roof, and beautiful single pillar which supports it, now laid open to the base, produce a very striking effect. The Hall itself has undergone various necessary repairs since it came from the hands of Wolsey, particularly in 1720, when the roof was considerably damaged by an accidental fire, on which occasion George I. gave 1000l. towards the repairs, and Dr. Hammond, one of the Canons, contributed with great liberality; and again in 1750, when the whole was repaired under the care of Dr. David Gregory, Canon, and afterwards Dean of the College. The fine collection of portraits, of which a list may be seen in the common Oxford Guides, is an appropriate ornament to this Hall, which can never be contemplated without veneration.

As Christ Church has been, since its foundation, the residence of our Monarchs on their visits to the Uni-

versity, this Hall has consequently been the favourite scene of their most splendid festivities. The first royal visit, after Wolsey's death, was when Henry VIII. came to Oxford, in 1533; but no account has been preserved of it. The next occurs in 1566, when Queen Elizabeth was received here in great pomp, Of this an ample relation is given in her Progresses[a]. On her arrival, she was welcomed at the door of this Hall in a speech delivered by Thomas Kingsmill, then Public Orator, and afterwards Hebrew Professor. This was succeeded, next day, by a Latin play, called Marcus Geminus, performed here upon a scaffold, "set "about with stately lights of wax variously wrought." An English play of Palæmon and Arcite, written by Richard Edwards, formerly of Corpus Christi College, but afterwards Student of Christ Church, was also acted on this occasion, but attended by a fatal accident, part of the stage happening to fall, by which three persons were killed. A second part of this play appears to have greatly delighted her Majesty; but the Latin tragedy of Progne, the production of Dr. Calfhill, Rector of Bocking, and Archdeacon of Colchester, was less favourably received. All her Majesty's public entertainments were given in this Hall; but her private levees were held in the Dean's lodgings, which she occupied during her residence.

At the distance of twenty-six years, she again visited the University, and was entertained here, and in other Colleges, with disputations, plays, &c. She concluded this visit, as usual, with a Latin speech of compliment and advice[b].

[a] By John Nichols, F. S. A. 3 vols. 4to.

[b] Wood's Annals, and Peck's Memoirs of Cromwell, App. No. 4.

In 1605, her successor, James I., accompanied by the Queen and Prince of Wales, was received at Christ Church in due form, amidst the acclamations of the students of the University, who at this time are said to have amounted to two thousand two hundred and fifty-four. The King took up his residence in the Deanery, the Prince in Magdalen College, and the Queen in Merton. The royal party were entertained in this Hall with the Latin comedy of Vertumnus, written by Dr. Matthew Gwinne of St. John's College, an eminent physician, which was performed by students. The various festivities on this occasion were published by Sir Isaac Wake of Merton, Public Orator, in a volume entitled, *Rex Platonicus.* Among other little circumstances, which would not be uninteresting in a history of manners, we are told, that the scholars applauded the King by clapping their hands and *humming.* The latter somewhat surprised his Majesty; but on its being explained to signify applause, he professed himself satisfied. In some public assemblies of modern times it admits of a different interpretation.

As the Oxford historian, in his Annals, claims, what the historians of the stage are inclined to allow, that the invention of moveable scenes belongs to the scholars of Christ Church, it may be necessary to observe, that it was on this occasion, and not, as Wood says, in 1636, that they were first introduced. In Leland's Collectanea we are informed, that, "by the help of "*painted clothes,* the stage did vary three times in the "acting of one tragedy;" in other words, there were three scenes employed. These were the contrivance of Inigo Jones; but the writer thinks they were better

managed before this in a play at Cambridge[a]. Yet I know not whether the invention may not be carried back to the year 1583. When the celebrated Prince Alasco visited Oxford at that time, the tragedy of Dido was acted in this Hall, decorated with scenes illustrative of the play. Wood says, "The tempest, "wherein it rained small comfits, rose-water, and "snew artificial snow, was very strange to the be-"holders."

In 1614, King James's son-in-law, afterwards King of Bohemia, paid a short visit to Oxford, and was sumptuously entertained here. He was matriculated at the same time; as was Charles I. in 1616. Plays continued to be a very frequent mode of regaling illustrious visitors. In 1617, Barton Holyday's comedy of Τεχνογαμια, or the Marriage of the Arts, was performed here by the students, for their own amusement; and in 1621, when the court of King James happened to be at Woodstock, they acted it there; but his Majesty relished it so little, as to offer several times to withdraw, and was prevented by some of his courtiers, who represented that this would be a cruel disappointment. It produced, however, a well-known epigram[b].

When Charles I. came to the throne, in 1625, he called a Parliament, which, owing to the plague raging in London, was ordered to be held at Oxford, and the rooms of Christ Church were inhabited by the nobi-

[a] Malone's Hist. of the Stage, p. 190. Edit. 1793, of Shakspeare, vol. ii.

[b] "At Christ Church Marriage done before the King,
"Lest that those mates should want an offering,
"The King himself did offer—what, I pray?
"He offered twice or thrice to go away."

lity and members of the Privy Council. The plague again rendering London unsafe, in 1636, the King, Queen, the Elector Palatine, and his brother, Prince Rupert, were entertained in this College. A comedy was performed on this occasion in the Hall, entitled, "The Passions calmed, or the Settling of the "Floating Island," written by Strode, the Public Orator. Moveable scenery was again introduced, and repeated with suitable variations when they performed the comedy of the Royal Slave, written by William Cartwright, a poet of greater celebrity in his day, than his printed works will now justify. After the departure of the court, the dresses and scenery of these two plays were sent to Hampton Court, at the express desire of the Queen, but with a wish, suggested by the Chancellor, Laud, that they might not come into the hands of the *common players*, which was accordingly promised.

The next visit of this unfortunate Monarch, accompanied by his sons Charles and James, and the Princes Rupert and Maurice, took place in 1642, after the battle of Edge-hill. They occupied the deanery in Christ Church, as formerly; but this was no time for festivities. In July of the following year, the King and Queen visited Oxford for the last time together, the King residing at Christ Church, and the Queen at Merton, to which, on this occasion, a back-way was made through one of the Canon's gardens, a garden belonging to Corpus, and Merton College grove. In January following, a Parliament was held in the Hall, opened by his Majesty with a speech. The Lords afterwards held their meetings in the Upper Schools, and the Commons theirs in the Convocation House. The

other proceedings, during his Majesty's stay here, belong to the melancholy history of the times.

In 1648, we find the Parliamentary visitors assembled in this Hall, to eject such members as refused to submit to their authority. It may be here noticed, that when the Ordinance, as it was called, of the Republican parliament, passed for the sale of Dean and Chapter lands, Christ Church was included; but the Dean and Chapter appointed by the visitors, feeling their own interests more nearly concerned in this public sacrifice than they expected, and wishing to remain entire as a collegiate, if not an ecclesiastical body, obtained an exception in favour of the property of Christ Church; a circumstance rather fortunate for the College. The property, indeed, must have been returned at the Restoration, but it was perhaps better preserved by keeping up the succession of proprietors in this way.

In the COMMON ROOM, under this Hall, are portraits of Henry VIII. and of Drs. Busby, Freind, Nicholl, and Archbishop Markham, Masters of Westminster school, Dean Aldrich, and Dr. Frewen; and a bust of Dr. Busby, by Rysbrach.

The LIBRARY of this College would have probably exceeded that of any contemporary establishment, had Wolsey been able to complete his extensive design, which was not only to have supplied it with such books as had appeared since the invention of printing, but with copies of the most valuable manuscripts in the Vatican. It does not appear, however, that any progress was made in this liberal undertaking, when the second foundation took place. Such books as the Society possessed at that time, and for some

time after, were kept in an ancient chapel belonging to the priory, dedicated to St. Lucia, which stood on part of the south side of the Chaplains' quadrangle, and, after the erection of the present Library, was converted into chambers, with two lecture rooms on the ground-floor, chiefly by part of the legacy, before mentioned, of Dr. Matthew Lee.

The first benefactor to this Library, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, was Otho Nicholson, one of the Examiners of Chancery, who gave 800l. for books and repairs. Smaller sums, to a considerable amount, were then contributed by other members of the Society; and Dr. White, the founder of the moral philosophy lecture in this University, bequeathed, in 1621, 6l. yearly, as a perpetual fund. Mr. Nicholson's benefaction was commemorated in an inscription on black marble on the south wall, and in another in the north cloister, at the entrance into the cathedral; to which situation it was removed from a porch which stood before the door of the old Library, at the west end of it, and was taken down when the room was converted into chambers.

These benefactors were succeeded by Robert Burton, B. D. of Brasen Nose, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Oxford, and Rector of Segrave in Leicestershire, the well-known author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, who left part of his books, and 5l. yearly; and by John Morris, D. D. Canon, and Regius Professor of Hebrew, who left 5l. for a speech to be delivered annually by a Master of Arts of this College, in commemoration of Sir Thomas Bodley, on the eighth of November, being the day on which his Library was first opened, and, ever since, the day upon which the an-

nual visitation of it is made. Bishop Fell, Dean Aldrich, Dr. Mead, Dean Atterbury, and Dr. Stratford, Canon, also contributed books: but the most extensive and valuable collections were left by Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, whose library amounted to ten thousand volumes, and by Dr. William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave his ample library of printed books and manuscripts, a large collection of coins and medals, and 1000l. towards building a new library. The whole of this benefaction was estimated at 10,000l.

These important additions rendering a new Library absolutely necessary, Peckwater court, of which some account must now be given, was chosen for the site. The name was that of the founder or proprietor of an inn or hostle, which stood on the south-west corner of the present quadrangle. This Ralph, the son of Richard Peckwater, or Peckwether, gave it to St. Frideswide's priory about the year 1246; and about the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. another inn, called Vine Hall, which stood on the north side, was added to it; and other buildings, which formed a quadrangle, were erected from 1629 to 1638. The ground is classical. It was at one time a celebrated grammar-school, where John Leland, senior*, taught in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. until his death in 1428. The two inns were afterwards known by the name of Vine Hall, *alias* Peckwater's Inn, and by this name were given by Henry VIII. to Christ Church in 1547. Two other Halls of less note, Brid Hall and Maiden Hall, occu-

* So called to distinguish him from the antiquary, who gives an account of him in his Comment. de Script. Brit. p. 415. of Hall's very inaccurate edition.

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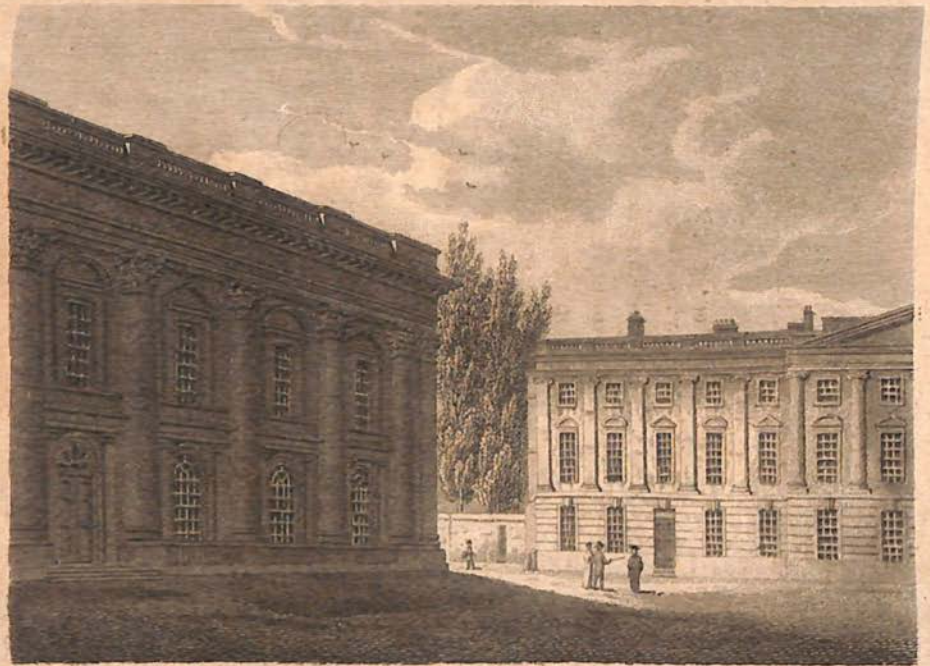

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer.

Part of Pockwater Square.

pied some part of the site of the old quadrangle, which remained until 1705, when the east, west, and north sides were rebuilt after a plan given by Dean Aldrich[a]; and the south, which consists of the new Library, was begun to be built in 1716, from a design furnished by Dr. Clarke.

The expences of this splendid undertaking were defrayed by the Dean and Canons, many of the Students and Commoners, and the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy educated here. The first and principal contributor was Anthony Radcliffe, Canon, who bequeathed 3000l.[b] a sum so considerable, as to be commemorated in an inscription under the cornice of the north side, which was built with his money:

ATRII PECKWATERIENSIS QUOD SPECTAS LATUS EXTRUXIT ANTONIUS RADCLIFFE, S. T. P. HUJUSCE ÆDIS PRIMO ALUMNUS, DEINDE CANONICUS.

The foundation-stone was laid Jan. 26, 1705, by James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, then a member of this house.

The present Library, which occupies the east side of this square, was begun in the year 1716, from a design furnished by Dr. Clarke; but the process of building was so slow, that it was not covered in until 1738, nor completed as we now find it until 1761. In the original design it was to be erected on an open piazza, with

[a] Whose distinguished taste as a classical scholar, and erudition as a man of science, in the various branches of science which he cultivated, cannot want any panegyric in this book. His Elements on Civil Architecture were published in 1789, in an elegant edition, and with a very correct translation, by the Rev. Ph. Smyth, LL. B. of New College. Dr. Aldrich's talents were afterwards admirably displayed in the erection of All Saints church, and, as is supposed, Trinity College chapel.

[b] On the foundation-stone we have only *bis mille*.

seven arches, and with an ascent of three steps along the whole building; but this was afterwards inclosed, and formed into a suite of rooms, which are furnished partly with books, and partly with a collection of paintings, left to Christ Church in 1765, by Brigadier General John Guise. Other paintings and busts have since contributed to the decoration of this splendid Library[a], which, for the amplitude of its collection of books, manuscripts, prints, and coins, is esteemed one of the most complete in the kingdom. The numismatical series was greatly enriched in 1765 by the collection of British and English coins belonging to Dr. Philip Barton, Canon, and the oriental coins of Dr. Richard Brown, Canon, and Regius Professor of Hebrew, given in 1780.

The recesses in the upper room are occupied, the one by a bust in bronze of Marcus Modius[b], a physician, lately presented to the Society by Lord Frederic Campbell; and the other, by a female figure in marble, attended by a smaller figure of a boy, with one hand upon her shoulder, brought from abroad, and given to the Society by the late Arthur Kennet Mackenzie, A. M. a Student of this house. Below are the busts of George I. and II. lately brought hither from the Hall, upon the putting up of new chimney-pieces there; Dr. Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham; General Guise, Dr. Richard Frewen, Dr. Freind, with

[a] The dimensions of this Library are 141 feet by 30, and 37 in height, the effect of which is apparently lessened by the surrounding gallery. The decorations of the bookcases are executed with elegant and appropriate taste.

[b] Little seems to be known of Marcus Modius; but the curious may find notices relative to the bust, with engravings of it, in Montfaucon and Count Caylus.

those of Archbishop Boulter and Robinson. In a niche on the staircase is a statue of the great Mr. Locke, who was educated in this house.

Connected with the completion of Peckwater quadrangle is that of Canterbury square, or court, the last remaining part of this College which requires to be noticed, and now the principal entrance. On this site formerly stood Canterbury Hall, founded and endowed by Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1361, as a place for the study of the canon and civil law. The number of scholars is variously represented. It is said, that, by Islip's foundation, they were to consist of a Warden and eleven Scholars; but that his successor in the Archbishopric, Langham, appointed, that the Warden and three of the Scholars should be monks of Canterbury, and the other eight secular priests. The licence, however, to Islip mentions only "a certain number" of Scholars, religious and secular, and they were styled in other instruments *Clericos* and *Clericos Scholares*. For their maintenance the Founder settled on them the rectory of Pagham in Sussex, and the manor of Woodford in Northamptonshire. The first Warden was Henry de Wodehall, a monk of Christ Church Canterbury, who creating some discord in the Society, the Archbishop ejected him, and, on December 14, 1365, appointed the celebrated Wickliffe to be Warden; but he was likewise dismissed, on Islip's death, by Archbishop Langham, who had a more illiberal attachment to monks than his predecessor. This occasioned an appeal to the Pope, and other proceedings, which finally terminated in a sentence, 1370, that only the monks of Canter-

bury should remain in Canterbury Hall, and that the other Friars should be expelled. On this Wodehall was restored. About the end of the same century, Courtney, Archbishop of Canterbury, added five Scholars, three to be maintained by the Archbishops of Canterbury, and two by the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury, and all to be nominated by the Warden. From this time it continued as a place of study, principally for the monks of Canterbury, until Henry VIII. granted it to this College. But it must not be forgotten, that, in 1497, the afterwards illustrious Sir Thomas More was sent to this Hall, where he studied under Linacre and Grocyn.

Of the ancient form of the buildings of Canterbury Hall, little can now be discovered. In Aggas's map there is the appearance of a chapel[a], or oratory, and lodgings; and when it was added to Christ Church, the whole was fitted up for the use of the Society. During the Deanship of Bishop Duppa, the several parts, with additions, were formed into a quadrangle, and remained in that state until the year 1773. A plan was then furnished by Mr. Wyat for rebuilding the whole as we now find it, and the north and east sides were completed in 1775, chiefly at the expence of Richard Robinson, D. D. Baron Rokeby in Ireland, the late Lord Primate[b]. By his liberality also the south side was rebuilt in 1783; but the greatest ornament to this court is the magnificent gateway

[a] Probably the place which Dean Massey, who turned Roman Catholic to please James II., fitted up as a Popish chapel.

[b] His Grace died in 1794, and by his munificent works, both here and in his diocese, evinced much of the spirit of the ancient founders.

built by Mr. Wyat in 1778, an effort of modern skill in that species of architecture, which for simplicity, joined to majestic firmness, has scarcely an equal.

The present DEAN is the thirty-second from the third foundation. Previously to that we find only two, John Hygden, D. D. who was placed there by Wolsey, and replaced, on the second foundation, by Henry VIII.; and John Oliver, who succeeded him. Hygden, as mentioned in our account of Magdalen College, resigned the office of President, to accept the Deanery of Christ Church. He died soon after the second foundation, in 1532, and was buried in Magdalen College Chapel. His successor, Dr. Oliver, was an eminent Civilian, and a Master in Chancery; and, after being removed from his office here in 1545, practised in Doctors Commons, where he died in 1551, or, according to Wood, in 1552.

The regular succession of Deans, on the last foundation, then commenced with Richard Cox, D. D. who had been Dean of Oseney. The subsequent list includes many names of high character in their day, men eminent for learning and public spirit, and most of them distinguished benefactors to their College. Among these may be enumerated, John Piers and Toby Matthew, afterwards Archbishops of York; Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich; Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester; Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich; John Fell, Bishop of Oxford; Dr. Aldrich; Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester; Smallridge, Boulter, and Conybeare, Bishops of Bristol; Dr. David Gregory; William Markham, the late Archbishop of York; and Dr. Cyril Jackson, who, after presiding

here for twenty-six years, with almost unexampled zeal and ability, resigned the office in 1809.

Although the Deanery of Christ Church has generally been followed by promotion to the Episcopal bench, it has been in some instances allowed to be held *in commendam*. Dr. Fell held it with the Bishopric of Oxford, Dr. Markham with that of Chester, and Drs. Smallridge, Boulter, Bradshaw, Conybeare, and Bagot, with the see of Bristol.

During the Usurpation, the office of Dean was first filled by Dr. Reynolds, who afterwards conformed, and was made Bishop of Norwich; but chiefly by Dr. John Owen, one of the most learned of the independent nonconformists, and a voluminous commentator and practical writer. He survived the Restoration for many years, which he employed chiefly on his writings, and died in London, 1683. During his possession of this office, he corrected much of the violence of the Presbyterian party, which he disliked as much as he did the Church; and, when he was Vice-Chancellor, he is said to have winked at the performance of the Church-service in Dr. Willis's house near Merton College[a], although frequent informations were brought to him of that "enormity."

The ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS educated here have been so numerous, as to render the notice due to their characters impracticable in a sketch like the present. To the list, however, already given of those who were promoted from the Headship, may be added, Bancroft, Prideaux, Sanderson, Blandford, Dolben, Compton, Gastrell, Synge, Potter, Tanner,

[a] See p. 311. note.

Benson, Robinson, and Shipley. A few of these have been already noticed as having been some time members of other Colleges. The stalls may afford another list of names, eminent and interesting in ecclesiastical biography, in which we find the reformer Peter Martyr; M. Heton, Bishop of Ely; Richard Edes, Dean of Worcester; Leonard Hutten, the antiquary, and historian of this College; John Wall, Prebendary of Salisbury; Thomas Lockey, public librarian and antiquary; Dr. Edward Pocock; Dr. Robert South; Dr. Richard Allestree; Dr. Roger Altham; Archbishop Wake; Dr. Robert Freind; Dr. Newton, founder of Hertford College; &c.

The scholars of other ranks who have added to the reputation of this College are so numerous, that a few only can be noticed. The magnitude of the establishment, and the high rank in the learned professions to which it has usually led, might extend the literary history of Christ Church to many volumes. Being also the College to which the younger nobility generally resort, and to which it is thought an honour to belong, it has furnished the senate and the bar with some of their most illustrious ornaments.

In the list of STATESMEN and LAWYERS occur the names of Sir Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester; Sir William Godolphin; Sir William Ellis; Sir Edward Littleton; Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset; Sir Gilbert Dolben; Henry Mordaunt, brother to the Earl of Peterborough; Heneage Finch and Daniel Finch, Earls of Nottingham; Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington; Sir John Vaughan; Thomas Lutwyche. Arthur Trevor; William Lord Viscount Chetwynd John Wainwright; Matthew Skinner; Edward Ir.

Lawry; Henry Villiers, brother to the Earl of Jersey; Sir William Wyndham; John Carteret, Earl Granville; Sir Thomas Hanmer; Andrew Stone; Lord Lyttelton; William, Earl Mansfield; John Mostyn; Sir Francis Bernard; Welbore Ellis, Baron Mendip; Claude Amyand; Lewis Devisme; Sir John Skinner; Sir Charles Gould Morgan; Richard Leveson Gower; and David Murray, Lord Stormont, and second Earl Mansfield, &c.

Among the POETS and ORATORS may be enumerated, Dr. James Calfhill; Sir Philip Sidney; Stephen Gosson; George Peele; Thomas Storer; William Gager; Francis James; Thomas Goffe; Ben Jonson; Robert Gomersal; William Strode; Gervase Warmstrey; William Hemmings; Barten Holyday; William Cartwright; Robert Randolph; Robert Waring; John Maplet; Richard Rhodes; Corbet Owen; James Allestree; Nicholas Brady; Otway; Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; William King; James Harrington; Anthony Alsop; Samuel Wesley; John Phillips; Edmund Smith; Gilbert West; James Bramston; Bonnell Thornton; George Colman; and Dr. George Butt.

During the sixteenth century, we find among the scholars of this house, Richard Hackluyt, the traveller, and his brother Oliver, an eminent physician:—Richard Mulcaster, the learned Master of Merchant Taylors' and St. Paul's schools:—Richard Carew, the historian of Cornwall:—Camden, the celebrated antiquary, formerly of Magdalen and Pembroke:—Nathaniel Torporley, mathematician:—Caleb Willis, the first professor of rhetoric in Gresham College:—Sir Humphrey Lynd, a very learned puritan:—Sir Tho-

mas Aylesbury, an eminent mathematician, and patron of learned men, and his son, the translator of Davila:—Edmund Gunter, also an eminent mathematician, and inventor of mathematical instruments. Of the seventeenth century are, Nicholas Grey, successively Master of the Charter-house, Merchant Taylors', Eton, and Tunbridge schools:—John Gregory, astronomer:—The learned Meric Casaubon:—John Price, Greek professor at Pisa, and a critic of high reputation:—Martin Llewellyn, physician to Charles II. and afterwards Principal of St. Mary Hall:—David Whitford, Greek scholar, translator, and editor:—Adam Littleton, second Master of Westminster school, and compiler of a once very popular Latin dictionary:—James Heath, the historian of his own unhappy times:—Dr. Thomas Willis, one of the most eminent physicians of his age:—Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, a Commoner here, before his irregularities brought on expulsion:—Henry Stubbe, physician, second Keeper of the Bodleian Library, a learned and voluminous, but not very consistent writer:—Richard Lower, physician and medical author:—LOCKE:—Francis Vernon, traveller and poet:—Thomas Sparke, Prebendary of Lichfield, the learned editor of Lactantius and Zosimus:—Dr. Robert Hooke, mechanical philosopher and architect:—Sir Edward Hannes, professor of chemistry, physician, poet, and benefactor:—Daniel Man, Gresham professor of astronomy:—Dr. John Freind, an eminent physician and writer:—Sir Andrew Fountaine, Anglo-Saxon scholar, connoisseur, and antiquary:—Temple Stanyan, Greek historian:—Edward Ivie, translator of Epictetus:—Richard Frewen, chemistry professor, Camden's professor, and

munificent benefactor. In the eighteenth century there occur, Richard Ince, Comptroller of the Pay Office, and one of the writers in the Spectator:—the unhappy Eustace Budgell, a more considerable contributor to that work:—George Wigan, afterwards Principal of New Inn Hall:—Robert Leybourne, Principal of Alban Hall:—Matthew Lee, physician, already noticed among the benefactors:—The celebrated Lord Viscount Bolingbroke:—Desaguliers, the experimental philosopher and lecturer:—Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, the learned antagonist of Bentley on the subject of Phalaris, and his son John, Earl of Cork:—John Wigan, physician, editor of Aristæus, &c.—Charles Wesley, co-founder of the Methodists with his brother the more celebrated John:—Browne Willis, antiquary:—Dr. William Drake, antiquary, and author of the History of York:—Dr. William Sharpe, Principal of Hertford College, and Greek professor:—The Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, an elegant scholar, who left his well-selected and valuable library, prints, and coins, to the British Museum, valued at 30,000l.:—Dr. William Burton, the historian of Yorkshire; &c.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE following sketch of the life of Sir Thomas Pope, the Founder of Trinity College, is necessarily taken from Mr. Warton's elaborate and elegant volume, in which he has improved the few materials within his reach into a narrative equally interesting to the historian, the antiquary, and the scholar*.

Thomas Pope was born at Dedington in Oxfordshire, about the year 1508. His parents were William and Margaret Pope, the daughter of Edmund Yate, of Stanlake in Oxfordshire. She was the second wife of our Founder's father, and after his death, in 1523, was again married to John Bustarde, of Adderbury in the same county, whom she survived, and died in 1557. The circumstances of the family, if not opulent, were "decent and creditable."

Thomas was educated at the school of Banbury, kept by Thomas Stanbridge of Magdalen College, an eminent tutor, and was thence removed to Eton College, from which he is supposed to have gone to Gray's Inn, where he studied the law. Of his progress at the bar we have no account; but his talents must have discovered themselves at an early period, and have recommended him to the notice of his Sove-

* For many particulars respecting this College I am also indebted to Mr. Warton's Life of Bathurst; and something has been gleaned from a MS. collection of references and extracts on the same subject by Mr. Warton, now in my possession.

reign, as in October, 1533, when he was only twenty-seven years old, he was constituted, by letters patent of Henry VIII. Clerk of the Briefs of the Star-chamber at Westminster, and the same month received a reversionary grant of the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, of which he soon after became possessed, with an annual fee of twenty pounds from the Hanaper, and also a robe with fur at the feasts of Christmas and Pentecost, from the King's great wardrobe. Two years after, in November, 1535, he was constituted Warden of the Mint, Exchange, and Coinage, in the Tower of London, which his biographer thinks he quitted about eight years after for some more valuable preferment. The same year he received a patent for a new coat of arms, to be borne by him and his posterity, which are those of this College. In October, 1536, he received the honour of Knighthood, at the same time with Henry Howard, afterwards the gallant and unfortunate Earl of Surry. In December, he was appointed to exercise, jointly with William Smythe, the office of Clerk of all the Briefs in the Star-chamber at Westminster. In Feb. 1538, he obtained, at his own instance, a new royal licence for exercising the office of Clerk of the Crown in conjunction with John Lucas, afterwards an eminent crown-lawyer in the reign of Edward VI.

Some of these appointments, it is probable, he owed to Sir Thomas More, with whom he was early acquainted, and some to Lord Audley, both Lord Chancellors; but in 1539, he received one of greater importance, being constituted, by the King, Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, on its first establishment by Act of Parliament. The business of this

court was to estimate the lands of the dissolved monasteries vested in the crown, receive their revenues, and sell the monastic possessions for the King's service; and it was so called from the increase which the royal revenue thus received. The Treasurer's office was a post of considerable profit, and of considerable dignity, as the person holding it ranked with the principal officers of state, and was privileged to retain in his house a chaplain, having a benefice with cure of souls, who should not be compelled to residence. What the emoluments of this office were is not so clear, but they were greater than the allowance of Sir John Williams, Treasurer in Edward VI.'s reign, who had 320l. yearly; and it may be supposed, the office gave those advantages in the purchase of the dissolved possessions, which probably formed the foundation of Sir Thomas's vast fortune.

He held this office for five years, and during that time was appointed Master or Treasurer of the Jewel-house in the Tower. In 1546, the Court of Augmentations was dissolved, and a new establishment on a more confined plan substituted. In this Sir Thomas Pope was nominated Master of the Woods of the court on this side the river Trent, and was now a member of the Privy Council. It has been asserted, that he was appointed one of the commissioners or visitors under Cromwell for dissolving the religious houses; but the only occasion, according to his biographer, in which he acted, was in the case of the abbey of St. Alban's. He was undoubtedly one of those into whose hands the seal of that abbey was surrendered in 1539, and it was to his interest with the King that we owe the preservation of the church now stand-

But although there is no proof of his having been one of the visitors employed in the general dissolution, it is certain that his immense fortune arose from "that "great harvest of riches," and diverted his thoughts from the regular profession of the law. Before the year 1556, he appears to have been actually possessed of more than thirty manors in the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Warwick, Derby, Bedford, Hereford, and Kent, besides other considerable estates, and several advowsons. Some of these possessions were given him by Henry VIII. but the greatest part was acquired by purchase while he was connected with the Court of Augmentations, and many of his estates were bought of Queen Mary.

During the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Pope was employed in various services and attendances about the court, but in none of more affecting interest than when he was sent by the King to inform his old friend and patron, Sir Thomas More, of the hour appointed for his execution. Of this Mr. Warton has given a very pathetic account. On the accession of Edward VI. as he did not comply with the times, Sir Thomas Pope received no favour or office; but when Queen Mary succeeded, he was again made a Privy Counsellor, and Cofferer to the Household, and was often employed in commissions of considerable importance, which are more nearly connected with history than with biography. As he was inflexible in his adherence to popery, we are not surprised to find his name in a commission for the more effectual suppression of heretics, in concert with Bonner and others; but his conduct, when the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth was placed under his care in

1553, was far more to his credit. After having been imprisoned in the Tower and at Woodstock, she was permitted by her jealous sister to retire with Sir Thomas Pope to Hatfield-house, in Hertfordshire, then a royal palace, where he shewed her every mark of respect that was consistent with the nature of his charge, and more than could have been expected from one of his rigid adherence to the reigning politics. On a certain occasion, when two of the Fellows of this College (then just founded) were expelled for violating one of its strictest statutes[a], and repaired to Hatfield to beg forgiveness of the Founder, he referred the matter to the Princess, who ordered that they should be reinstated. Mr. Warton observes, that Sir Thomas, by this courtly and respectful act, relieved himself from an embarrasment; for "although disposed to forgive-"ness, he was unwilling to be the first who should "openly countenance or pardon an infringement of "laws which himself had made." It appears likewise that he often conversed with the Princess on the subject of his College. In one of his letters to the President Slythurste, he says, "The Princess Eliza-"beth her Grace, whom I serve here, often askyth "me about the course I have devysed for my scollers; "and that part of myne estatutes respectinge study I "have shewn to her, which she likes well. She is not "only gracious, but most lerned, as ye right well "know."

From a residence here of four years, she was raised to the throne on the death of her sister Mary, Nov.

[a] The statute *De muris nocta non scandendis!* The names of these frolicksome gentlemen were George Sympson and George Rudde, two of the first Fellows. It appears that Sir Thomas's wife was equally importunate for their pardon.

17, 1558. On this occasion, Sir Thomas Pope does not appear to have been continued in the Privy Council, or had afterwards any concern in political transactions. He did not, indeed, survive the accession of Elizabeth above a year, as he died Jan. 29, 1559, at his house in Clerkenwell, which was part of the dissolved monastery there. No circumstance of his illness or death has been discovered. Mr. Warton is inclined to think that he was carried off by a pestilential fever, which raged with uncommon violence in the autumn of the year 1558. He was interred in great state in the parish-church of St. Stephen's Walbrook, where his second wife Margaret had been before buried, and his daughter Alice. But in 1567, their bodies were removed to the Chapel of his College, and again interred on the north side of the altar, under a tomb of Gothic workmanship, on which are the recumbent figures of Sir Thomas, in complete armour, and his third wife, Elizabeth, large as the life, in alabaster.

Sir Thomas Pope was thrice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Gunston, from whom he was divorced, July 11, 1536. His second was Margaret Dodmer, widow, to whom he was married July 17, 1536. Her maiden name was Townsend, a native of Stamford in Lincolnshire, and the relict of Ralph Dodmer, Knight, Sheriff and Lord Mayor of London. By Sir Thomas Pope she had only one daughter, Alice, who died very young; but she had two sons by her former husband, whom Sir Thomas treated as his own. She died in 1538; after which, in 1540, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Walter Blount, Esq. of Blount's Hall in Staffordshire. She was at that time the widow of Anthony Basford, or

Beresford, Esq. of Bently in Derbyshire, by whom she had one son, but no children by Sir Thomas Pope. After Sir Thomas's death, she married Sir Hugh Paulet, of Hinton St. George in Somersetshire, the son of Sir Amyas Paulet, who was confined in the Temple by the order of Cardinal Wolsey[a]. Sir Hugh joined her cordially in her regard and attentions to the College, of which she was now styled the Foundress. She died at an advanced age, Oct. 27, 1593, at Tyttenhanger[b], in Hertfordshire, the favourite seat of Sir Thomas Pope, and was interred, in solemn pomp, in the Chapel of Trinity College.

Mr. Warton's character of Sir Thomas Pope must not be omitted, as it is the result of a careful examination of his public and private conduct. "Sir Thomas appears to have been a man eminently qualified for business; and although not employed in the very principal departments of state, he possessed peculiar talents and address for the management and execution of public affairs. His natural abilities were strong, his knowledge of the world deep and extensive, his judgment solid and discerning. His circumspection and prudence in the conduct of negociations entrusted to his charge, were equalled by his fidelity and perseverance. He is a conspicuous instance of one, not bred to the

[a] See Christ Church, p. 286.

[b] Sir Thomas purchased this house of Henry VIII. in 1547. It had been the country seat of the abbots of St. Alban's. It then became his principal residence, and the statutes of the College are dated thence. After his death it continued to be inhabited by the relations of his third wife, bearing the name of Pope-Blount. In 1620 it began to be pulled down in part, and was totally demolished about the year 1652, and soon after rebuilt as it appears at present. See a letter on the subject from Mr. Warton, Gent. Mag. Vol. LXVII. p. 9.

church, who, without the advantages of birth and patrimony, by the force of understanding and industry, raised himself to opulence and honourable employments. He lived in an age when the peculiar circumstances of the times afforded obvious temptations to the most abject desertion of principle; and few periods of our history can be found, which exhibit more numerous examples of occasional compliance with frequent changes: yet he remained unbiassed and uncorrupted amid the general depravity. Under Henry VIII. when, on the dissolution of the monasteries, he was enabled, by the opportunities of his situation, to enrich himself with their revenues by fraudulent or oppressive practices, he behaved with disinterested integrity; nor does a single instance occur upon record which impeaches his honour. In the succeeding reign of Edward VI. a sudden check was given to his career of popularity and prosperity: he retained his original attachment to the catholic religion; and on that account lost those marks of favour or distinction which were so liberally dispensed to the sycophants of Somerset, and which he might have easily secured by a temporary submission to the reigning system. At the accession of Mary he was restored to favour; yet he was never instrumental or active in the tyrannies of that Queen which disgrace our annals. He was armed with discretionary powers for the suppression of heretical innovations; yet he forbore to gratify the arbitrary demands of his bigotted mistress to their utmost extent, nor would he participate in forwarding the barbarities of her bloody persecutions. In the guardianship of the Princess Elizabeth, the unhappy victim of united superstition, jealousy, revenge, and cru-

elty, his humanity prevailed over his interest; and he less regarded the displeasure of the vigilant and unforgiving Queen, than the claims of injured innocence. If it be his crime to have accumulated riches, let it be remembered, that he consecrated part of those riches, not amid the terrors of a death-bed, nor in the dreams of old age, but in the prime of life, and the vigour of understanding, to the public service of his country; that he gave them to future generations, for the perpetual support of literature and religion[a]."

Sir Thomas Pope was certainly in the prime of life when he determined to found a College, the necessity of which was to him apparent, from the actual state of the University, and the increasing zeal for literature, which had in less than half a century produced three new Colleges in Oxford, and four in Cambridge. Like some of the most learned of his predecessors in these munificent acts, he saw the necessity of providing for classical literature; and his Teacher of Humanity is specially enjoined to inspire his Scholars with a just taste for the graces of the Latin language, and to explain critically the works of Cicero, Quintilian, Aulus Gellius, Plautus, Terence, Virgil, Horace, Livy, and Lucan. From these and other injunctions respecting the same subject it may be inferred, that, although Mr. Warton has not made it a prominent feature in his character, the Founder's acquaintance with classical learning was not inferior to his other accomplishments.

The site chosen for his new foundation was at this time occupied by Durham College, built by Richard de Hoton, Prior of Durham in 1289, for the Monks of

[a] Life, p. 256.

the convent of Durham. About sixty years afterwards, Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, rebuilt and endowed it with 10*l.* *per annum* each for eight Monks, and five marks each for eight Scholars, who were to learn grammar and philosophy; the senior Monk to be Custos or Prior, and was afterwards styled Warden. It was further enriched by Richard II. and, at the dissolution in 1541, possessed an annual revenue of 122*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* according to Twyne, or, according to Speed and Dugdale, 115*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* After the dissolution, the King gave the site and all its lands to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and the latter are now in their possession. At this time there were but a few Scholars in it, under the Headship of Dr. Wright, who was also Principal of Peckwater Inn; and the buildings were fallen into decay. The site reverted to the Crown, but in what manner is not known; and, in 1552, Edward VI. granted it to George Owen of Godstowe, the King's physician, a man of great learning and eminence, and William Martyn, Gentlemen.

Sir Thomas Pope, having fixed upon this as a proper place for his intended College, purchased the premises of Owen and Martyn, by indenture dated Feb. 20, 1554; and on March 8, and March 28, obtained from Philip and Mary a royal licence and charter to create and erect a College within the University of Oxford, under the title of COLLEGIUM SANCTÆ ET INDIVIDUÆ TRINITATIS IN UNIVERSITATE OXON. EX FUNDATIONE THOMÆ POPE MILITIS. The Society was to consist of a President, a Priest, twelve Fellows, four of whom should be Priests, and eight Scholars, (afterwards increased to twelve,) and the whole to be liberally and amply endowed with certain manors,

lands, and revenues. They were to be elected out of the dioceses and places where the College has benefices, manors, or revenues, more particularly in Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Kent, but not more than two at the same time out of any county, except Oxford, from which five might be chosen. The same charter empowered him to found and endow a school at Hooknorton in Oxfordshire, to be called *Jesus Scholehouse;* and to give statutes both to the College, and to the first and second masters of the said school. And by deed, dated March 28, 1555, he declared his actual erection and establishment of the said College, and the same day delivered possession, before a large concourse of witnesses, to the President, Fellows, and Scholars, namely, Thomas Slythurste, S. T. B. President; Stephen Markes, A. M. Robert Newton, John Barwyke, James Bell, Roger Crispin, John Richardson, Thomas Scotte, George Sympson, Bachelors of Arts, Fellows; and John Arden, John Comporte, John Perte, and John Langsterre, Scholars.

In May following, he supplied his College with necessaries and implements of every kind, books, furniture for the Chapel of the most costly kind; and next year he transmitted a body of statutes to the Society, dated May 1, 1556. These statutes he had submitted to the revision of Cardinal Pole, from whom he received some valuable hints[a]. In the first copy are se-

[a] In a letter to the President he says, "My Lord Cardinall's Grace "has had the overseeinge of my statutes. He much lykes well that I "have therein ordered the Latin tonge to be redde to my schollers. But "he advyses me to order the Greeke to be more taught there than I have "provyded. This purpose I well lyke; but I fear the tymes will not bear

veral erasures and interlineations in the hand of Slythurste, made by consent and authority of the Founder, and the text of this copy thus corrected is that which is now in use. The next copy, in point of antiquity, is a transcript by John Perte, one of the first Fellows, and Bursar. The third is that which was sent to the Bishop of Winchester, the Visitor; and when Bishop Morley was deprived, during the Usurpation, he returned it to the College. They are all on parchment.

On the eighth of the same month, May, he gave them one hundred pounds as a stock for immediate purposes; and the endowment by thirty-five manors, thirteen advowsons, besides impropriations and pensions, was completed before or upon the feast of Annunciation in the same year; and the first President, Fellows, and Scholars, nominated by himself, were formally admitted within the Chapel, May 30, on the eve of Trinity Sunday. They were all, the Graduates at least, taken from the different Colleges of Oxford, except one who was of Cambridge. Some of their names have already been given, but others were now added, as Arthur Yeldarde, Fellow, and Philosophy Lecturer; George Rudde, Roger Evans, and Robert Bellamie, Fellows; and Reginald Braye, Robert Thraske, William Saltmarshe, and John Harrys, Scholars. At the same time Stephen Markes was appointed Vice-President; John Barwyke, Dean, by election; James Bell, Rhetoric Lecturer, by election; and John Richardson and John Perte, Bursars, also by election.

"it now. I remember when I was a yong scholler at Eton, the Greeke "tongue was growing apace; the studie of which is now alate much "decaid."

During his lifetime, the Founder nominated the Fellows and Scholars, and afterwards delegated the power to his widow, Dame Elizabeth, of nominating the Scholars, and presenting to the advowsons; and this she continued to exercise during her long life, but with some interruptions, and some opposition. On one occasion the College rejected her nomination to a Scholarship, and chose another candidate; but on an appeal to the Visitor, he decided in her favour. She sometimes also nominated the Fellows, and once a President. But both she and her husband, Sir Hugh Paulet, were so liberal, and punctual in fulfilling the Founder's intentions, and in contributing to the prosperity of the College, that she was in general obeyed with respect and gratitude.

On St. Swithin's day, July 15, 1556, the Founder visited his College, accompanied by the Bishops of Winchester and Ely, Whyte and Thirby, and other eminent personages, who were entertained sumptuously in the Hall, the whole expences of which were paid by him to the Bursar on the same day. Nor was this a singular act of liberality, for it appears, that during his lifetime he paid all the University expences of degrees, regencies, and determinations for the Fellows and Scholars. He also continued to send various articles of rich furniture for the Chapel and Hall, and a great quantity of valuable plate, and made considerable additions to the permanent endowment, by new revenues for five obits or dirges yearly, to be sung and celebrated as festivals in his College. These were, 1. for Queen Mary and her progenitors, on the day of the assumption of the holy Virgin; 2. for Dame Margaret his late wife, and Alice his daughter, deceased.

on the day of the conception of the holy Virgin; 3. for Dame Elizabeth his present wife, on the day of the nativity of the holy Virgin; 4. for his father and mother, on the day of the annunciation; and, 5. on Jesus day, August 7, for himself and all Christian souls. About the same time he founded four additional Scholarships from the endowment of the school intended to have been established at Hooknorton, but which intention he now abandoned, thinking it more beneficial to the public to increase the number of scholars in the University[a].

In December, 1557, he announced his intention of building a house at Garsington near Oxford, to which the Society might retire in time of the plague. This was built after his death, pursuant to his will, in a quadrangular form; and it appears from the College books that they took refuge here in 1570-1, and again in 1577. On the former occasion they were visited by Sir Hugh Paulet. At this house they performed the same exercises, both of learning and devotion, as when in College. In 1563, before this house was completed, they retired, during a plague, to Woodstock.

In his will, the Founder left 100l. for building a wall round the grove[b], and an additional quantity of

[a] His Scholars had 2l. 12s. yearly for their commons and diet, and 1l. 13s. 4d. for their wages. An allowance was also provided for an Organist, Butler, Porter, &c. The organ appears to have been generally played by a member of the Society; and the Founder ordered in the statutes, that there should be constantly one person admitted into the Society competently skilled in music, who might be able to execute the office of Organist. Anciently, Mr. Warton remarks, that no separate or distinct officer, by the name of Organist, was ever appointed. See note on p. 424.

[b] This was only part of the grove which originally belonged to Dur-

plate, which he had purchased from various religious houses, on their dissolution. But of all the plate given by him, one piece only now remains in the Chapel, a silver gilt chalice, weighing twenty ounces, exquisitely engraved, which belonged to the abbey of St. Alban's. The rest were either destroyed or taken away, as superstitious, in 1570, or granted to Charles I. in the year 1642, when the Colleges in Oxford contributed their plate to that monarch's necessities.

To this ample foundation, a few benefactors made some additions. Richard Blount, of London, Esq. nephew to Dame Elizabeth Paulet, the Founder's widow, bequeathed 100l. to maintain an Exhibitioner. On his death, Lady Paulet covenanted with his executors to give to the College, in consideration of the said sum of 100l. made over to her, the rectory of Ridge in Hertfordshire, for the maintenance of the said Exhibitioner, and for other purposes. This was concluded 1581, but the advowson of Ridge, which was part of the benefaction, is now lost. John Whetstone, of Rodden, in the county of Dorset, merchant, bequeathed 500l. for Exhibitions, and with this money lands were purchased at Okeley in Buckinghamshire: and, in 1667, Edward Bathurst, B. D. left land in Northamptonshire to the yearly value of 24l. and gave the statue of the Founder, which is over the Hall-door next the quadrangle. But the greatest benefactors were those who contributed to the new buildings, to be noticed hereafter.

ham College. The rest was rented by Pernard College, and consequently now belongs to St. John's. The stone wall which separates the gardens of Trinity and St. John's was built at the joint expence of the respective founders.

The principal LIVINGS of this College are the RECTORIES of Garsington, (attached to the office of President,) Oddington upon Otmoor, and Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire; Farnham in Essex; and Barton in Warwickshire; the VICARAGES of Great Waltham and Navestock in Essex; and the SINECURE of Hillfarance in Somersetshire.

In 1592 the rents of this College were estimated at 200l.; and in 1612 the Society amounted to one hundred and sixteen persons. It now consists, agreeably to its original constitution, of a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars, with Gentlemen Commoners and Commoners. The Bishop of Winchester is the Visitor. Mr. Warton assigns, as Sir Thomas Pope's motive for appointing the Bishops of Winchester to be Visitors, his respect for Gardiner, who was Bishop of that diocese when the foundation was projected, who had been governor of a College at Cambridge, was now Chancellor of that University, a learned civilian, a scholar of the first rank, an eminent patron of literature, and bore the greatest sway in all civil and ecclesiastical affairs. This is high praise; but yet it may be inferred, from his liberal treatment of Ascham and Sir Thomas Smith, that his love of learning did sometimes soften that ferocious spirit of persecution, with which he disgraced the reign of Queen Mary. As he died while the statutes of this College were preparing, his successor, Whyte, was appointed Visitor. Whyte was first Schoolmaster, and afterwards Warden of Winchester, and successively Bishop of Lincoln and Winchester under Queen Mary, a man of learning and eloquence, but, adhering to the religious principles of his royal mistress, was

Drawn and Engraved by J. Gray.

Trinity College from the Gardens

deprived by Queen Elizabeth, and died in 1560. To his successor, Horne, we shall have occasion to advert hereafter.

The original BUILDINGS of this College were those which belonged to Durham College, and were repaired by our Founder for the use of his Society. They consisted principally of a low quadrangle, with the Hall, Library, and Chapel. About the beginning of the seventeenth century, Dr. Kettel, President, added cocklofts, or garrets, to part of the quadrangle; and about the same time erected some buildings near the Kitchen, at the north end of the Hall, the expence of all which was defrayed by the College. During the Rebellion, the buildings became ruinous, although the Society even at that time was in a flourishing condition. In 1664, Dr. Bathurst, then President, began his extensive designs with repairing his lodgings on the east side of the quadrangle, which he afterwards completed in 1687 at his own expence. Soon after a new court of three sides was projected in the Fellows' garden, the north side of which was finished in 1667. The west side, however, was not completed until 1682, nor the south until 1728. The east opens into the larger division of the garden, which is laid into grass-plats, and the fine centre walk terminates with a handsome iron gate*. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect employed on this court; and by the late improvements, which give it

* The other division of the garden consists of narrow walks and a wilderness, of the materials and forms which prevailed in King William's time, forming a curious contrast to the display of modern taste in the neighbouring garden of St. John's.

uniformity, it appears more creditable to his talents than as originally designed. The benefactions of Dr. Bathurst, Archbishop Sheldon, Dr. Ironside, Bishop of Bristol, and other eminent men formerly or at this time members of this College, contributed most liberally to complete the undertaking.

On these buildings Mr. Warton remarks, with more regard for their style than was consonant with his habitual veneration for the Gothic, that Dr. Bathurst became, by example, a general benefactor, being the first who introduced the just and genuine proportions of Grecian architecture into the University, which have ever since been so successfully followed. The venerable beauties of Gothic magnificence alone prevailed, till his new court at Trinity College appeared: particularly, the splendid decorations, and exquisite finishings, of modern art, were absolutely unknown in Oxford, till the first effort to these elegancies was exhibited in the Chapel of his College, in a style of which other specimens are now not uncommon. It was reserved for the taste, the genius, and the spirit of Dr. Bathurst, to work this reformation; and in this respect he reminds us of a King of Athens, mentioned by Plutarch, who first placed the statues of the Graces in an ancient temple of Minerva*.

In 1685, the Common Room was built out of one of the Fellows' chambers, which had been a dormitory for the Scholars about the year 1632. In this room is an excellent likeness of Mr. Warton by Rising, and one of Dr. Carne by Huddesford. In 1676, the old Kitchen was converted into a chamber, and a new one,

* Life of Bathurst, p. 87.

with chambers over it, built on the west side of the Hall, and a passage made to it on a piece of ground purchased of Balliol College. The old Gothic gateway next the street, consisting of three arches, with niches and shields*, was pulled down in 1773, and the present spacious entrance, iron palisade, and gates, erected at the expence of Francis, first Earl of Guildford, a member of the College.

The HALL, on the west side of the first quadrangle, was originally that belonging to Durham College; but, falling into decay, it was pulled down in 1618, during the government of Dr. Kettel, and the present built on the same site, in the Gothic style, at the expence of the College. The windows of the old Hall were decorated with portraits of saints, &c. coats of arms, and inscriptions, which were either not replaced, or destroyed during the Rebellion. The last improvements were a new ceiling, wainscotting, and chimney-piece, in 1772. At the upper end is a portrait of the Founder, three quarters length, in a gown of black sattin, faced with lucerne spots, and the motto, "*Quod tacitum velis nemini dixeris.*" There are four other portraits of him in the College, by different artists, but all of the same dimensions, dress, and attitude, and are all supposed to be copies from one by Holbein, in Lord Guildford's collection at Wroxton. On the right of the picture in this Hall is an admirable likeness of Mr. Warton, by Mr. Penrose, and on

* Of this there is a drawing in the Bursary, where also are portraits of Dr. Kettel and Dr. Bathurst, and one of Dame Elizabeth Paulet, which Mr. Warton thinks was painted by Sir Antonio More, about the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was in the College at least before 1613.

the left a portrait of Dr. Bathurst, copied from the engraving that was made, when he was fifty-six years old, from Loggan's miniature painting.

The LIBRARY is, in substance, the oldest part of the College, being the same which belonged to Durham College, with such alterations as the decay of time rendered necessary. It was erected, with the other buildings, by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, in the year 1370*. Sir Thomas Pope found it in a ruinous state, and repaired it for present use. It had originally an arched roof, as appears by the window at the south end, the garrets above, now the Undergraduates' Library, being of much later date. The windows were filled with portraits of saints and benefactors to the College, which probably were greatly decayed when the Founder made his purchase, and what was left was destroyed by the republican soldiers. About the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, new book-cases were purchased with part of the legacy of 157l. 14s. left by Dr. Edward Hyndmer, who quitted his Fellowship in 1570, when about to take orders, from his attachment to the popish religion. In 1765, after many attempts to repair the windows, they were taken down and replaced as we now find them, with many curious remains of ancient painted glass. The window at the upper end contains some beautiful specimens of that kind; and in the centre has lately been placed a neat tablet by Flaxman, to the memory of Mr. Warton, the gift of his sister Jane, who died last year. Over the entrance is a portrait of

* From a MS. in Trin. Coll. Library: but see what is said of Libraries in Merton College, p. 10, 11.

the Founder, and under it one of Mr. Richard Rands, a benefactor.

The Founder was the first contributor of books, to the amount of nearly one hundred volumes, manuscript and printed; many of the latter still remain in their original binding. A curious manuscript of the Founder was lately recovered by a member of this Society, a thin folio, distinctly written, and entitled, "An Ex-"planation of the True Catholic Faith in the most "holy Sacrament of Christ's body and blood." It was presented to Stephen Markes, one of the first Fellows, by Lady Pope. The collection was afterwards enlarged by Slythurste and Yeldarde, the first and second Presidents, Edward Hyndmer, above mentioned, and Edward Hutchins, one of the first Scholars of the Founder's appointment, his nephew, and one of his heirs. Of this gentleman the following memorial exists, on a buttress on the south side of the College, facing the north side of Balliol, "Jesu have M. O. "E. Hutchins." Other contributors were, Thomas Allen, the mathematician; Thomas Arden, Scholar; Dr. Kettel, President; Thomas Rawes, Canon of Windsor; William Lord Craven, Gentleman Commoner; Thomas Cooper, B. D.; Richard Rands, Parson of Hartfield in Sussex; Sir Edward Hoby; Dr. Harris, President; Richard Woodhull, of Mollington in Warwickshire; Dr. Ralph Bathurst, &c. The topographical collection here is very copious.

The CHAPEL, originally that of Durham College, was richly supplied by the Founder with furniture suitable to the religion of the times, which the Society were long desirous of retaining, the new opinions having at first made but slow progress in this College.

In 1570, however, the Visitor, Bishop Horne, a determined enemy to superstition, and who seems to have considered every thing as superstitious which was ornamental, wrote a letter to the President and Fellows, enjoining them to deface all crosses, censers, "and "such lyke fylthie stuffe used in the idolatrous tem-"ple." With this it is probable they were obliged to comply, as his visits to this and other Colleges under his jurisdiction were frequent and watchful. The windows, which he permitted to escape, were, according to Aubrey, "admirable Gothic painted glass, "like those at New College," and, he thinks, "better." In the east window, over the altar, was this inscription, "ORATE PRO ANIMA THOMÆ POPE EQUITIS "AURATI FUNDATORIS ISTIUS COLLEGII." But all these were destroyed during the Usurpation, and this last inscription is said to have given particular offence. At the same time the organ was removed, and a painting of the Descent from the Cross defaced. In this state the Chapel remained until Dr. Bathurst became President, to whom the College at large is so highly indebted for its renovation. After pulling down the old Chapel, with the adjoining gateway and treasury, and enlarging the ground-plot, he began the present edifice, with its tower, by laying the first stone July 9, 1691, and contributed nearly 2000l. with which the exterior was completed. The furniture and decorations were defrayed from large collections which he solicited from many persons of high rank, who had been members of this College*. Among these we find the names

* Many of his letters on this subject occur in Warton's Life, and display a laudable anxiety for the welfare of the Society. His own liberal example must likewise have produced a very striking effect.

of the first Lord Shaftesbury; Lord Craven; Lord Somers; Stratford, Bishop of Chester; Mews, Bishop of Winchester; and many others. The plan, it is conjectured by Mr. Warton, was furnished by Dean Aldrich, with some improvements by Sir Christopher Wren, particularly that of substituting vases for pinnacles. As the style of this Chapel bears a strong resemblance to that of All Saints, which is known to have been built by Dean Aldrich, there is perhaps little to be added to Mr. Warton's conjecture, except to express our surprise, that so recent a matter should be left in doubt.

The most ingenious artificers, we are told, were procured to decorate this attic edifice, in the highest perfection, "which, amidst a multiplicity of the most "exquisite embellishments, maintains that simple ele-"gance, which is agreeable to the character of the "place, and consistent with just notions of true taste." The delicate hand of Grinlin Gibbons supplied the carvings of the screen and altar-piece, which are of cedar. The painting of the Ascension on the ceiling was the work of Peter Berchet, a French artist. The altar has been more recently decorated by a copy of West's Resurrection in Windsor Castle, executed in needle-work, and presented, in 1793, by Miss Althea Fanshawe, of Shiplake Hill, near Henley.

This Chapel was finished within three years, and consecrated by Bishop Hough[a], April 12, 1694. The monument of the Founder is placed against the north wall, at the upper end; and in the ante-chapel are the monuments of Dr. Bathurst, Dr. Sykes, Dr. Almont,

[a] Mr. Warton says, by mistake, Bishop Fell, who died in 1686.

Dr. Dobson, Dr. Huddesford, and Mr. Warton. The Presidents Yeldard, Harris, and Potter, and Allen the celebrated mathematician, were buried in the old Chapel. Of the Founder's tomb, Mr. Warton remarks, that the greatest part of its elegant workmanship is now concealed, and the effect of the whole destroyed, by an alcove corresponding to another on the opposite side. But this is perhaps a consequence of those "just and genuine proportions of Grecian architec-"ture," which he is pleased to admire, and which are ill adapted for the reception of ancient monuments.

The first of the twelve PRESIDENTS who have governed this Society for two centuries and a half was Thomas Slythurste, Canon of Windsor, who was appointed May 30, 1556, and of whom the Founder had a high opinion, on account of his learning, experience, prudence, and probity. He enjoyed his confidence, indeed, in no common degree, and was frequently consulted by him on matters relating to the College. Refusing to embrace the new religion, he was deprived of his office by Queen Elizabeth's visitors in 1559, and died in the Tower of London in 1560. Yeldard, his successor, was of Cambridge, an able classical scholar, and the first philosophy lecturer of this College appointed by the Founder, who placed his son-in-law, John Beresford, under his tuition. He was appointed President by the Foundress, and remained in office above thirty-nine years. Dr. Ralph Kettel, who succeeded him, has already been mentioned as an improver of the buildings, and was in all respects an excellent governor. His name is yet familiar, from the

house he built near this College in 1615, called Kettel Hall, originally intended for the Commoners of Trinity, at which time it had a communication with the College. It is now a private residence; but during the Usurpation, Wood informs us, such of the academics as had been famous for acting plays in the late King's time, used to act plays by stealth in this Hall. Dr. Kettel was elected Scholar of Trinity at eleven years of age, nominated President by the Visitor in Feb. 1598-9, and died in 1643, having held this office for forty-four years. During the Usurpation, Robert Harris was appointed President, in 1648, a man of such candour, that Mr. Warton is of opinion a majority of the loyal Fellows were permitted to remain. Dr. Bathurst honoured his memory with a long epitaph, which was in the former Chapel, and of which, Wood says, he was afterwards ashamed. One William Hawes succeeded him in the same interest, and, on his death, Dr. Seth Ward, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, was elected, in defiance of the usurping powers, by Dr. Bathurst and his friends, although disqualified, for he was not a member of the College. He resigned, however, to Dr. Potter, who had been ejected in 1648. His successors were Drs. Ralph Bathurst, Thomas Sykes, William Dobson, George Huddesford, and Joseph Chapman. Dr. Bathurst was a man of learning, wit, and public spirit, and a most liberal benefactor to his College, over which he presided forty years; but Mr. Warton's copious life of him, accompanied by his literary remains, renders any further notice of him in this place unnecessary. His memory must ever be revered in Trinity College. One of the last acts of his beneficence was the purchase of the advowson of

Oddington for this Society in 1700. He died Jan. 14, 1704, in his eighty-fourth year.

Mr. Warton gives the following list of Bishops and other eminent men, who were either educated at Trinity College, or lived in it while Dr. Bathurst was Fellow or President: Gilbert Ironside, Bishop of Bristol; William Lucy, Bishop of St. David's; Herbert Skinner, Bishop of Worcester; Henry Glemham, Bishop of St. Asaph; Nicholas Stafford, Bishop of Chester; Samuel Parker, Bishop of Oxford; Archbishop Sheldon; Selden; Chillingworth; Gellibrand, the mathematician; Aubrey, the antiquary; Arthur Wilson, author of the Life of James I.; Sir John Denham, poet; Sir Henry Blount; Sir James Harrington, author of the Oceana; Dr. Derham, author of the Physico-theology; Dr. Daniel Whitby; Mr. John Evelyn; Sir Edward Bysche, a most learned writer on heraldry; Francis Potter, mathematician; Dr. Thomas Warton, physician; Anthony Farringdon, author of a series of learned sermons, but better known for his acquaintance and connection with Hales of Eton, and Charles Deodate, Milton's intimate friend.

To these we may add, George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore; Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax; Lord Somers, the Earl of Chatham, and the second Earl of Guildford, who during his long administration was better known by the title of Lord North. The poets, Lodge, Settle, Glanville, Manning, Merrick, and Headley; Thomas Allen, mathematician; Gill, the younger, Master of St. Paul's school; Edward Ludlow, the republican chief; Sir John Ford, hydraulist; Henry Birkenhead, founder of the poetry lecture in

University of Oxford; John Chamberlaine, the son of Edward of Edmund Hall, and the continuator of his father's useful historical compilations; Dr. Edward Cobden; Thomas Coxeter, a miscellaneous writer of some note; Smart Lethieullier, Esq. antiquary; Francis Wise, another excellent antiquary, keeper of the archives, and Radcliffe librarian; and Thomas Warton, who will be long remembered as an ornament to this College, the founder of the school of poetical commentators, and himself a poet of no mean rank. It has been said in another place, that few men have combined so many qualities of mind; a taste for the sublime and the pathetic, the gay and the humorous, the pursuits of the antiquary, and the pleasures of amusement, the labours of research, and the play of imagination [a].

[a] Life of Warton, English Poets, 1810, vol. xviii.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Founders of Colleges have hitherto been eminent Statesmen or Prelates, men naturally and deeply interested in the advancement of literature and religion, whose high stations afforded them the means of giving more effectual support to the prosperity of their country, and a superior tone to the sentiments of the people. We come now to a Founder not originally possessed of these advantages, a citizen and merchant of London, who does not appear to have been acquainted with the pleasures of learning, and could know its benefits only by report; one, at the same time, of a class to whom the nation is indebted for much of its honourable character, and many benevolent institutions for their existence and support.

Sir Thomas White, the Founder of St. John's College, was born at Reading, in the year 1492, the son of William White, a native of Rickmansworth, by Mary, daughter of John Kiblewhite, of South Fawley in Berkshire.

His father carried on the business of a clothier, for some time, at Rickmansworth, but removed to Reading before our Founder was born. The former circumstance has given rise to the mistake of [illegible] Chauncey, and Pennant, who say that he was born at Rickmansworth. But this was rectified by [illegible]

Higgs[a], a member of this College, and afterwards Fellow of Merton, in his Latin memoir of the Founder. Hearne appears to have been of the same opinion[b].

He is said to have been educated at Reading, but probably only in the elements of writing and arithmetic, as at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a tradesman or merchant of London. His apprenticeship lasted ten years, during which he behaved so well, that his master, at his death, left him an hundred pounds. With this, and the patrimony bequeathed by his father, who died in 1523, he commenced business on his own account, and in a few years rose to wealth and honours, and became distinguished by acts of munificence. In 1542, he gave to the corporation of Coventry 1000l. which with 400l. of their own was laid out in the purchase of lands, from the rents of

[a] Griffin Higgs wrote in Latin verse, "Nativitas, vita, et mors D. "Thomæ White, mil. et Alderm. civit. Lond. et Fundatoris Coll. S. "Johannis Bapt. Oxon.;" and in prose, "A true and faithful relation "of the rising and fall of Thomas Tooker, Prince of Alba Fortunata, "Lord of St. John's, with the occurrents which happened throughout "his whole dominions." Both pieces bound together in MS. are in the custody of the President. The latter contains verses, speeches, plays, &c. and a description of the Christmas Prince of this College, 1607, whom the juniors used annually to elect from its first foundation; which custom prevailed likewise in other Colleges.

[b] For the principal part of this account of the Founder, I am indebted to the Rev. Charles Coates's History of Reading. In a note respecting Sir Thomas's birth, he says, "Dr. Merrick of Reading told the "late Mr. Loveday, that he remembered an old man who used to "name, as the very house of his birth, a building, since taken down, in "the Butter-market at Reading, upon the spot where afterwards lived "John May, an undertaker. Dr. M. related this August 20, 1729." My learned friend Mr. Henry Ellis has favoured me with an extract from Hearne's MSS. Diaries, vol. cxxii. p. 33, by which it appears that Dr. Merrick had made the same communication to him.

which provision was made for twelve poor men, and a sum raised to be lent to industrious young men of Coventry. This estate in 1705 yielded 930l. yearly. He gave also to the mayor and corporation of Bristol, by deed, the sum of 2000l. and the same to the town of Leicester to purchase estates, and raise a fund, from which sums of money might be lent to industrious tradesmen, not only of those but of other places specified, which were to receive the benefits of the fund in rotation, and by the same the poor were to be relieved in times of scarcity. These funds are now in a most prosperous state, and judiciously administered.

Sir Thomas White was Sheriff of London in 1546, and Lord Mayor in 1553, when he was knighted by Queen Mary for his services in preserving the peace of the city during the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt. Of the rest of his history, or personal character, sentiments, and pursuits, no particulars have been recovered, except what may be inferred from his many and wise acts of liberality. He must have been no common man who shewed the first example of devoting the profits of trade to the advancement of learning. He died at Oxford, Feb. 11, 1566, in the 72d year of his age, and was buried in the Chapel of his College*.

* The following Letter was addressed by him to the Society, a short time before his death.

"Mr. President, with the Fellowes and Schollers,

"I have mee recommended unto you, even from the bottome of my "hearte, desyringe the Holye Ghoste may bee amonge you untill the ende "of the worlde, and desyringe Almightie God that every one of you "maye love one another as brethren; and I shall desyre you all to ap- "plye to your learninge, and so doinge God shall give you his blessinge "both in this worlde and in the worlde to come. And furthermore I

Some accounts relate, that toward the latter end of his life he fell into extreme poverty; a circumstance, Mr. Coates observes, that seems very improbable, as, by his will, he left 400 marks to his widow, and 3000l. to St. John's, with legacies to the children of his brother Ralph, and the Merchant Taylors' Company, of which he was a member, to a considerable amount.

He was twice married; first to a lady whose name was Avisia or Avis, but whose family is unknown. She died in 1577, without issue, and was buried with great pomp and ceremony in the parish-church of St. Mary Aldermanbury. His second wife was Joan, one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Lake, of London, Gent. the widow of Sir Ralph Warren, Knight, twice Lord Mayor of London, by whom she had children. She survived Sir Thomas, and died in 1573, and was buried by her first husband in the church of St. Bennet Sherehog, London.

There is a portrait of him in the town-hall of Leicester, habited as Lord Mayor of London, with a gold chain, and collar of SS. a black cap, pointed beard, his gloves in his right hand, and on the little finger of his left a ring. There are similar portraits in the town-

" anye variannce or strife doe arise among you, I shall desyre you for " God's love to pacifye it as much as you maye; and that doinge I put " noe doubt but God shall blesse everye one of you. And this shall bee " the last letter that ever I shall sende unto you, and therefore I shall " desyre everye one of you to take a coppye of yt for my sake. Noe- " more to you at this tyme, but the Lord have you in his keeping " untill thende of the worlde. Written the 27th of Januarye, 1566. I " desyre you all to praye to God for mee, that I may ende my life with " patience, and that he may take mee to his mercye.

" By mee Sir Thomas White, Knighte, Alderman of London, and " Founder of S. John's Colledge in Oxforde."

hall at Salisbury, at Reading, Merchant Taylors', and this College.

At what time he first projected the foundation of a College is not known. His original intention was to have founded it at Reading, but he relinquished that in favour of Oxford; and on May 1, 1555, obtained a licence from Philip and Mary, empowering him, to the praise and honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and St. John Baptist, to found a College for divinity, philosophy, and the arts; the members to be a President, thirty Scholars, graduate or non-graduate, or more or less, as might be appointed in the statutes; and the site to be Bernard College, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, without the north-gate of the city of Oxford, and to be called St. John Baptist College in the University of Oxford.

St. Bernard's College was founded by Archbishop Chichele for Scholars of the Cistercian order, who might wish to study in Oxford, but had no place belonging to their order in which they could associate together, and be relieved from the inconveniences of separation in Halls and Inns, where they could not keep up their peculiar customs and statutes. On representing this to the King, Henry VI., he granted letters patent, dated March 20, 1437, giving the Archbishop leave to erect a College to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Bernard in Northgate-street, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, on ground containing about five acres, which he held of the King *in capite*. According to Wood, quoted by Stevens, it was built much in the same manner as All Souls, but the part they inhabited was only the

the south side of the first court, as the Hall, &c. was not built till 1502, nor the Chapel completed and consecrated until 1530. Their whole premises at the dissolution were estimated but at two acres, and to be worth, if let to farm, only twenty shillings yearly; but as the change of owners was compulsory, we are not to wonder at this undervaluation. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Christ Church, from whence it came to Sir Thomas White. In the Monasticon is a list of seven Priors, the last of whom, in 1535, was Philip Acton. The Society was governed by a Prior, and he and they were subordinate to the Chancellor, who was their Visitor. Among other exercises, they were enjoined to preach twice in Lent at the parish-church of St. Peter in the East, which is the reason, probably, why the Fellows of St. John's do the same.

From Christ Church, Sir Thomas White obtained a grant of the premises, May 25, by paying twenty shillings yearly for it; and they covenanted with him that he should choose his first President from the Canons or Students of Christ Church, and that afterwards the Fellows of St. John's should choose a President from their own number, or from Christ Church, to be admitted and established by the Dean and Chapter, or, in their absence, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of Oxford; and they farther wished to covenant that the Dean and Chapter should be Visitors of the new College. With some reluctance, and by the persuasion of his friend Alexander Belsire, Canon of Christ Church, and first President, Sir Thomas was induced to consent to these terms; but the last article respecting the Visitor must have been with-

drawn, as he appointed Sir William Cordall[a], Master of the Rolls, Visitor for life, and the right of visitation was afterwards conferred on the Bishops of Winchester[b].

In the same year, May 29, 1555, Sir Thomas, by virtue of his licence, established his College, and his first Society consisted of Alexander Belsire, B. D. and Canon of Christ Church, President; Ralph Wyndon, Edward Chambre, and Henry D'awbeney, Masters of Arts, Scholars. For their maintenance he endowed the house with 36l. yearly, due to him from the city of Coventry, and with various manors, estates, and advowsons in Berkshire and Oxfordshire. In 1557, he obtained of Philip and Mary another charter, dated March 5, in which he made considerable additions to the endowment, and specified theology, philosophy, canon and civil law, and the arts, as the studies to be pursued.

On this occasion he appointed the same President, Belsire, and the following Graduate Scholars; John Bavant, M. A. of Christ Church, first Greek Reader here; John James, LL. D. late Principal of White Hall, where Jesus College is built, Vice-President; and William Elye, M. A. of Brasen Nose, afterwards

[a] Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 225.

[b] I know not whether it be worth while to advert to the following tradition respecting the site of this College, related by Heggs, and after him by Wood. We are told, that it was revealed to the Founder in a dream that he was to build his College near, or in the place, where he should find two elms growing out of one root. He went first to Stanford bridge, and found no such tree; but, after more diligent search, it was found at Oxford, on a spot between the library and garden, upon which he descended from his horse, and gave thanks for the discovery.

second President. The other Scholars were, Ralph Wyndon, Thomas Palmer, William Smallwood, Leonard Stopes, William Brigham, Lewis ap Howel, or Powel, or Jones, Henry Russel, John Phillips, Thomas Culpeper, Thomas Press, Francis Willys, Gregory Martin, Anthony Harrys, John Halse, or Halsey, William Bridgeman, and Edmund Campian, afterwards the celebrated Jesuit.

He next gave them a body of statutes, which are supposed to have been drawn up by Sir William Cordall, by the Founder's desire, and were taken, as to substance, from those of New College. According to these the Society was limited to a President, fifty Fellows and Scholars, of whom twelve were to study law, three Chaplains, three Clerks, and six Choristers; but the Chaplains, Clerks, and Choristers, were discontinued in 1577, owing to a decrease of the funds for their maintenance. Of the fifty Fellows, two were to be chosen from Coventry, two from Bristol, two from Reading, and one from Tunbridge*, the remaining forty-three from Merchant Taylors' school, London, out of which number six Fellowships are reserved for the kindred of the Founder.

* We learn by the statutes, that the Tunbridge Scholarship was given on account of the Founder's friendship for Sir Andrew Judde; and the statutes direct, that the nomination shall be made by the *Prætores vel Seniores* of the several corporate towns from which Fellows are sent to St. John's College: but, as Tunbridge is not a corporation, nor has either Mayor or Aldermen, or any persons who answer the above description, it has been questioned to whom the election belongs. The nomination has hitherto been signed by the master and a few of the principal inhabitants of the town, and the College invariably admitted its validity, though opponents have more than once endeavoured to set it aside. Hasted's Kent.

About this time he enlarged the bounds of the College by the purchase of about four acres, which were inclosed by a wall, by the benefaction of Edward Sprot, LL. B. some time Fellow, who died Aug. 25, 1612. This is commemorated by an inscription over the President's garden door, "*Edvardus Sprot, hujus "Coll. Socius, hunc murum suis impensis struxit,* 1613." It has already been noticed, that the Founder[a] left by will 3000l. for the purchase of more lands. On the 17th December, 1565, the College was admitted a member of the University, and the Society declared partaker of all the privileges enjoyed by other Colleges or Societies. In 1576 the College purchased the ground before the gate from Sir Christopher Brome, Knt. lord of north-gate hundred, and inclosed it by a dwarf wall and row of elms, some of which are still standing.

The BENEFACTORS to this College have been very numerous. Among them we find the names of several citizens of London, as Walter Fish, Hugh Henley, George Palm, Jeffry Elwes, Sir Robert Ducie, Alderman, and George Benson, all of whom gave various sums for the better endowment of the Fellowships and Scholarships. For the same purpose other sums were given or bequeathed by Dr. John Case, physician; John Rixman, of Maidenhead in Berkshire; Lady Knevet; Dr. John Buckeridge, Fellow and President, and afterwards Bishop of Ely; Archbishop Laud, who left 500l. by will, besides his munificent contributions to the buildings, which will be mentioned hereafter; Dr. Juxon, Archbishop of Canter-

[a] His purchase of Gloucester Hall will be noticed in our account of Worcester College.

bury, gave 7000l.; and Tobias Rustat, Yeoman of the Robes to Charles II. left money for the Fellows' and Scholars, and for a lecture on the 30th of January, a speech in the Hall on the same occasion, an oration on the 29th of May, &c.

Besides these, Sir William Craven, William Bell, D. D. and William Brewster, M. D. a Fellow, and physician at Hereford, who died in 1716, left money for the purchase of livings; and Sir William Paddy, physician, and President of the College of Physicians, left 2800l. for an organist and choir, the repairs of the Library, and other purposes. A few other benefactions were anciently bestowed on this College, which were alienated or lost during the Usurpation. The most extensive benefactors of modern times are, Dr. Rawlinson, who bequeathed the reversion of an estate in fee-farm rents; and Dr. William Holmes, President from 1728 to 1748, who left 13,000l., after his lady's death, which she, generously following the intention of her husband, increased to 15,000l.

From the Founder's endowment, and by means of some of the above benefactions, this College has become possessed of the following LIVINGS. The RECTORIES of Aston in the Walls, Creek, or Crick, and East Farndon, Northamptonshire; Bainton and Beverley, Yorkshire; Bardwell, Suffolk; Barfreston, Kent; Belbroughton, Worcestershire; Cheam, Surry; St. Mary Codford, Wiltshire; Handborough and Tackley, Oxfordshire; Kingston Bagpuze, Berkshire; Sutton, Bedfordshire; South Warnborough, Hampshire; and Winterbourne, Gloucestershire: the VICARAGES of Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire; Charlebury and Kirtlington, Oxfordshire; St. Giles's,

in the suburbs of Oxford; Fyfield, Berkshire; St. Sepulchre's, London; Leckford, Hampshire; St. Lawrence, Reading; and Great Stoughton, Huntingdon: and the CURACY of North Moor, Oxfordshire.

In 1592 the rents of this College were estimated at 400l., and in 1612 the Society consisted of one hundred and twenty-eight persons. The present members are, a President, fifty Fellows, two Chaplains, and a numerous choir, with Commoners, &c.

The original BUILDINGS of this College were what belonged to the monks of St. Bernard, and consisted principally of the first quadrangle, of only three sides that were habitable. In 1597, the east side, which contains the President's lodgings, and rooms for the Society, was built on the site of some irregular and decayed tenements, at the expence of the College, and partly with money given by Mr. Richard Barnes. Over the common gate are the arms of the Founder, and in a niche on the upper part of the tower is the statue of St. Bernard. Other parts of this quadrangle, which contains the Hall and Chapel, are decorated by the arms of Sir William Cordall, and of the sees of Winchester and Canterbury, in honour of the Visitor and of Archbishop Laud. The Kitchen and chambers over it, at the west end of the Hall, were built by Thomas Clark, senior Cook, in 1613, who was permitted to enjoy the rent of the chambers for twenty years; and they were enlarged by additional rooms at the College expence in 1638.

The second quadrangle, which we enter through the east side of the first, except the south side, in which is the Library, was entirely built at the expence of Arch-

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer.

St. John's College.

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March 1810.

bishop Laud. It was begun in July, 1631, and completed in 1635, from a design furnished by Inigo Jones, who was first employed at Oxford by Laud; but it is to be regretted that he had not formed a plan more independent on what may be termed commonplace ornaments. King Charles I. contributed two hundred ton of timber from the forests of Shotover and Stow to the completion of this quadrangle, the east and west sides of which are built on a cloister, supported by eight pillars, over which are busts representing the four Cardinal virtues, three Christian graces, and Religion. In the centre of each cloister is a spacious gateway of the Doric order, surmounted by a semicircular pediment of the Ionic and Corinthian. The statues between the columns on either side are those of King Charles I. and his Queen, excellently designed and cast in brass by Fanelli of Florence. They cost 400l. and were the gift of Archbishop Laud, and, according to Lord Orford, were buried during the Rebellion. Dr. Rawlinson informs us, that they were taken down at that unhappy period, and ordered to be sold, but were refused because not solid. It is probable that some loyalist took this opportunity to secrete them.

This quadrangle leads to the GARDENS, which, after remaining long in the stiff and unnatural taste, which prevailed at the beginning of the last century, were at length improved into the highly elegant and picturesque form in which we now find them. Formerly they were divided by a wall into an inner and outer part, and appear to have excited considerable attention from a terras, a mount, a wilderness, and arbour, which were, according to Salmon, the rendezvous of the

Oxford ladies and gentlemen "every Sunday evening "in summer." "Here," adds this grave historian, "we "have an opportunity of seeing the whole University "together almost, as well as the better sort of towns-"men and ladies, who seldom fail of making their "appearance here at the same time, *unless the weather* "*prevent them.*"

The HALL, on the north side of the first quadrangle, is that which belonged to Bernard College, but has undergone many necessary repairs by the Founder, and by the Society since his time. It is now a spacious, elegant, and well-proportioned room, with a finely arched roof, and is decorated with the portraits of the Founder, Archbishops Laud and Juxon, Bishop Buckeridge, Sir William Paddy, Dr. Gibbons, Dr. Woodroffe, (Principal of Gloucester Hall,) Dr. Holmes, Edward Waple, B. D. and a whole-length portrait of his present Majesty, painted by Ramsay, and bequeathed to the College by the Countess Dowager of Lichfield, widow of the late Earl of Lichfield, Chancellor of the University from 1762 to 1772. Titian's picture of John the Baptist, the gift of John Preston, some time Fellow, (M. A. 1715,) which formerly was over the chimney-piece, is now removed to the Common Room, a very handsome detached building in the wood-yard.

The LIBRARY, on the south side of the second quadrangle, was built in 1596, and was completed by benefactions from the Merchant Taylors' company, and some members of the College, Dr. Willis, Dr. Case, and others. Before this the books were kept in one of the old houses on the east side of the first quadrangle. The collection was soon augmented by Sir Tho-

mas Tresham, Sir William Paddy, Henry Price, Rector of Fleetmarston in Buckinghamshire, John Smith, some time Fellow, Bishop Buckeridge, Mr. Crynes, &c. A Librarian was first appointed in 1603, with a small salary, afterwards increased by the will of Sir William Paddy. The large bay window at the upper end contains the arms of the Merchant Taylors' company, of the Founder, and others, and a portrait of the Founder. There are other portraits on canvas of Archbishop Laud, Sir James Eyre, late Chief Baron, &c.

In this state the Library remained until Laud enlarged it, and added another, which occupies the east side of the quadrangle, a spacious and elegant room, which, by the disposition of the richly ornamented bookcases, forms a gallery. There are here some curious paintings of the Apostles on copper, supposed to be by Carlo Dolci, an exquisite miniature of Charles I. and his Queen, and a curious figure of St. John, stained in *scagliola*, a composition resembling and as durable as marble, done by Lambert Gorius, and presented to the Society by the late John Duncan, D. D. 1750. In this Library is a valuable collection of manuscripts and printed books, given by the Archbishop, and since increased by other benefactors, and many specimens of natural and artificial curiosities, and relics of antiquity. Dr. Rawlinson bequeathed several books, and all his Greek, Roman, and English coins, not given to the Bodleian, to be deposited here. The fine eagle, executed by Mr. Snetzler of Oxford, and the gift of Thomas Estcourt, Esq. a Gentleman Commoner, (M. A. 1773,) which

formerly stood in the Chapel, has lately been removed to this Library.

In 1636, when Charles I. visited the University, Archbishop Laud, then Chancellor, had the honour to entertain the royal party at dinner in this room. The King, Queen, and Prince Elector, dined at one table across the upper end of the room, and Prince Rupert, with the Lords and Ladies, at another, reaching from one end to the other, "at which all the gal-"lantry and beauties of the kingdom seemed to meet. "All other tables, to the number of thirteen, besides "the said two, were disposed in several chambers in "the College, and had men and scholars appointed "to attend them to theirs, and the content of all. 'I thank God (saith the Chancellor) I had the happi-'ness that all things were in verie good order, and 'that no man went out of the gates, courtier or other, 'but contented, which was a happiness quite beyond 'expectation.' When dinner was ended, he attended "the King and Queen, together with the Nobles, into "several withdrawing chambers, where they enter-"tained themselves for the space of an hour. In the "mean time he caused the windows of the common "Hall, or Refectory, to be shut, candles lighted, and "all things to be made ready for the play, which was "then to begin, called, The Hospital of Lovers, made "for the most part (as it is said) by Mr. George "Wild, Fellow of St. John's College. When these "things were fitted, he gave notice to the King and "Queen, and attended them into the Hall, whither he "had the happiness to bring them by a way pre-"pared from the presence* lodgings to the Hall with-

* Qu. President's?

"out any the least disturbance. He had the Hall "kept so fresh and cool, that there was not any one "person when the King and Queen came into it. The "Princes, Nobles, and Ladies, entered the same way "with the King; and then presently another door was "opened below, to fill the Hall with the better sort of "company. All being settled, the play was began "and acted. The plot good and the action. It was "merry, and without offence, and so gave a great "deal of content, which I doubt cannot be said of "any play acted in the play-houses belonging to the "King and Duke since 1660. In the middle of the "play, the Chancellor ordered a short banquet for the "King and Queen, Lords and Ladies. And the Col-"lege was at that time so well furnished, as that they "did not borrow any one actor from any College in "the University[a]."

The CHAPEL was the same which belonged to the monks of St. Bernard, and was consecrated in 1530. The Founder repaired it in a magnificent style, and furnished it with the religious apparatus usual before the Reformation; but, on that event taking place, he removed the most valuable part of the plate, which, being restored in 1602 by his niece the wife of William Leech, M. A. was appropriated to other purposes. For some time, however, this Chapel appears to have been neglected, until certain benefactors contributed to its repairs. An organ was put up in 1619, on the north side, which Mr. Warton says he was surprised should be permitted to remain during the Rebellion, especially as it had been erected under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and as the Parlia-

[a] Wood's Annals, vol. ii. p. 410.

mentary visitors had ordered Sir William Paddy's benefaction for founding a choir to be entirely applied to the augmentation of the President's salary. It did remain, however, until 1768, when a new one was built by Byfield, and in the following year placed over the screen. Among the benefactors towards the repairs of the Chapel are, John Lee, some time Fellow, Bishop Buckeridge, Dr. William Haywood, George Gwynne, Dr. John Goad, &c. The projected alterations were not completed until the year 1678, and then not with so much regard as could be wished to the architectural beauty of the windows*. About the same time, the smaller Chapel on the north side at the upper end, which was built, with a vault underneath, in 1662, by Dr. Richard Bayley, President, was consecrated. The roof of this last is of beautiful Gothic work, ornamented by the arms of Laud.

The fine east window in the principal Chapel was put up in the reign of James I. and is said to have cost 1500l. The altar-piece is a copy, in tapestry, from Titian, of our Saviour with the two disciples at Emmaus; the figures said to be portraits of the Pope, the Kings of France and Spain, and Titian. The general style of this Chapel is modern, the screen and altar being of the Corinthian order, richly, yet simply, ornamented.

Here are deposited the remains of many eminent men, to whom this College owes its prosperity and character, particularly of the Founder, who died in the College, and of Archbishop Laud, who was first laid in the ground of the parish-church of Allhallows

* The west end of the ante-chapel is supposed to cover many old brasses of great curiosity.

Barking, by the Tower of London, with little ceremony. After the Restoration, the body was removed, and on July 24, 1663, interred here with due respect. The body of Archbishop Juxon lies near that of Laud, but in a separate vault; and in other parts of the Chapel and ante-chapel are monuments or inscriptions to the memory of the Presidents Huchenson, Bayley, Levinz, Holmes, Derham, and Dennis, and of the benefactors, Sir William Paddy, Dr. Case, Dr. Bernard, Henry Price, and others.

On the north wall is a black marble urn, which contains the heart of that very eminent benefactor to this College and to the University, Dr. Richard Rawlinson. His body was interred in St. Giles's church, Oxford; but he ordered that his heart should be deposited here, as a mark of his affection to the College. His first intention was to be buried in Dr. Bayley's Chapel, in a leaden coffin, inclosed in one of oak, covered with Russia leather, and the pall supported by six of the senior Fellows, who were to have a guinea each, "of more use to them than the usual dismal ac- "coutrements at present in use." But in a codicil, he desired to be buried in St. Giles's, where he had purchased a piece of ground, in a decent and private manner. It was in this curious codicil also that he revoked his bequests in favour of the Society of Antiquaries, who had offended him by extending the number of their members beyond what he chose to appoint; and proscribed every member of that or the Royal Society, and all natives of Scotland, Ireland, and the plantations abroad, their sons, &c. from any advantage arising from his foundations at Oxford.

His leaving his heart to St. John's was a subsequent part of his will, which does not appear in the printed copy; as was also his request, that the head of Counsellor Layer*, who was executed for high treason, should be placed in his right hand.

Among the PRESIDENTS of this house are many names of great celebrity in the literary world, and not less distinguished for the judgment and liberality with which they conducted the affairs of the Society. The first President, Alexander Belsire, was appointed May 29, 1555. He and his successor William Elye were removed on account of their repugnance to the reformed religion, and they, with William Stock and John Robinson, were of the Founder's election. The celebrated Tobie Matthew, afterwards Archbishop of York, was the fifth President, but resigned in 1577, when he was appointed Dean of Christ Church. The more celebrated and unfortunate Archbishop Laud was elected the ninth President in 1611, and continued in office until 1621, when he was promoted to the Bishopric of St. David's. His eventful history is well known. He was, like the Founder, a native of Reading, and educated at the free-school there until 1589, when he was removed to this College, became a Scholar in 1590, and Fellow in 1593, A. B. in 1594,

* "When the head of Layer was blown off from Temple Bar, it was "picked up by a gentleman in that neighbourhood, who shewed it to "some friends at a public house, under the floor of which house I have "been assured it was buried. Dr. Rawlinson mean time having made "enquiry after the head, with a wish to purchase it, was imposed on "with another instead of Layer's, which he preserved as a valuable re-"lique, and directed it to be buried in his hand." Nichols's Life of Bowyer, 4to edit.

and M. A. in 1598. In this last year he was chosen Grammar-lecturer, and was the first, and probably the only Divinity-lecturer, on Mrs. Maye's foundation, which was afterwards lost. In 1603, he was one of the Proctors, and proceeded B. D. in 1604, and D. D. in 1608. He was preferred to the vicarage of Stanford in Northamptonshire in 1607, and next year to North Kilworth in Leicestershire, which, in 1609, he exchanged for West Tilbury in Essex, that he might be near the Bishop of Rochester, Neile, who had made him his Chaplain; and who in 1610 gave him the living of Cuckstone in Kent, on which promotion he resigned his Fellowship, and left College. His absence, however, was short, as he was elected President in May, 1611, which he retained with other preferments until chosen Bishop of St. David's. In 1626, he was translated to Bath and Wells, and in 1628 to London.

In 1630, he was elected Chancellor of the University, and evinced his liberal spirit as a benefactor, first at St. John's, where he built the inner quadrangle, &c. and afterwards by erecting the Convocation-house, and enriching the public Library. In 1633, he was advanced to the Archbishoptic of Canterbury. In this high station, the share he took in public affairs, and his inflexible antipathy to the principles of the Puritans and Republicans, rendered him extremely unpopular, and brought on a catastrophe well suited to the temper of a turbulent age. After repeated proceedings against him in Parliament, certainly not without foundation, but more guided by popular clamour than by justice, and aggravated by every species of unfair representation, a bill of attainder passed in a very thin house. In consequence of this, he

was sentenced to death, which he suffered Jan. 10, 1644-5, with meekness and composure. Unjustly as this prosecution had been carried on, it must be acknowledged that the spirit and zeal which he displayed in matters of church-discipline, and which might have been applauded a century before, were totally unsuitable to the times in which he lived: but, on the other hand, it is equally evident, that his enemies were numerous, resolute, and implacable, and that a more conciliatory temper might not have frustrated the well-concerted plans which were forming for the ruin of the King, the Church, and the Constitution.

In his office of President, he was succeeded by his friend Dr. William Juxon, afterwards Bishop of London, memorable for his steady loyalty, which induced him to accompany his royal master to the scaffold, and receive his dying injunctions. At the Restoration he was promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; but he was now far advanced in age, and died in 1663. Dr. Bayley, who succeeded him as President, was ejected by the parliamentary visitors, who put in, first, the celebrated Francis Cheynell*, and, secondly, Thankful Owen, M. A.: but at the Restoration Dr. Bayley resumed his office, and built the small Chapel, of which some account has been given. His successors were, Peter Mews, afterwards Bishop of Winchester; Dr. William Levinz, a very learned physician and divine; Dr. William Delaune, Lady Margaret's Professor; Dr. William Holmes, Regius Professor of Modern History, Dean of Exeter, and an eminent benefactor; Dr. William Derham; Dr. Wil-

* See Merton College, p. 21.

liam Walker; Dr. Thomas Fry; Dr. Samuel Dennis; and the present President, who succeeded on the death of Dr. Dennis in 1795.

The most eminent of the PRELATES educated in this College, with the exception of Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York, have been just noticed as Presidents. Among the scholars of other ranks may be enumerated, Campian, the celebrated Jesuit, a man of undoubted learning, eloquence, and a most subtle disputant:—Gregory Martin, the principal translator of the Rhemish New Testament:—Dr. Case, the benefactor, and an able commentator on Aristotle:—John Blagrave, mathematician:—Henry Briggs, also a mathematician of great eminence, first Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, and Savilian Professor at Oxford:—Sir James Whitelocke, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and not more eminent as a lawyer, than as a classical scholar:—William How, botanist, and a man of very considerable learning:—Shirley, the dramatic, and Gayton, the miscellaneous and humorous, poet:—Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, the annalist of his unfortunate times, in which he took part with the Parliament, and was made one of Cromwell's Lords; yet, although very active in the impeachment of Lord Strafford, he refused to assist in the prosecution of Laud, from whom, when at College, he had received many favours:—Sir John Marsham, the learned chronologist:—Dr. Edward Bernard, Savilian Professor, a man of extensive learning in the Eastern languages and literature, and an able mathematician:—William Lowth, a very learned divine and commentator, and father to the late learned and excellent Bishop of Lon-

don:—Dr. William Sherard, or Sherwood, one of the first botanists of his time, and the friend and correspondent of Boerhaave, Tournefort, and Dillenius, and a munificent benefactor to the botanical professorship and garden:—Dillenius, the first botanical professor on Sherard's foundation, was connected in some respect with this College, as he was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physic in it; and here, in the following year, he had the honour of a visit from the celebrated Linnæus:—Bevil Higgons, poet and historian*:—Ambrose Bonwicke, the learned Master of Merchant Taylors' school:—Sir William Trumbull, the friend and correspondent of Pope, afterwards a member of All Souls:—Dr. Robert James, an eminent physician and medical writer in London, whose name has been rendered familiar to the public by his discovery of a febrifuge powder:—Dr. Andrew Coltee Ducarel, an able and learned antiquary:—Dr. John Monro, physician, and one of Radcliffe's travelling Fellows:—Peter Whalley, the ingenious commentator on Shakspeare and Ben Jonson:—Samuel Bishop, late Master of Merchant Taylors' school, an amiable man, and pleasing poet:—and Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester, and the well-known author of various excellent tracts on general politics and commerce. This list ought not to be closed, imperfect as it is, considering the number of eminent scholars of St. John's,

* Nicholas Amhurst, the noted political and satirical writer, was expelled this College for his irregularities, and took his revenge by abusing the Society in his Terræ Filius. He afterwards became a libeller by profession under the auspices of the opponents of Sir Robert Walpole, who, when they came into power, left him to die of neglect.

without noticing, that of the above names, Sir James and Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, How, Shirley, Gayton, Bernard, Lowth, Sherard, Bonwicke, Monro, Whalley, and Bishop, were educated at Merchant Taylors' school.

JESUS COLLEGE.

THIS College owes its foundation to the zeal of Hugh ap Rice, or Price, of whom little else is known than that he was a native of Brecknock, and educated in Oseney Abbey, under an uncle who was a Canon there. He was afterwards first Prebendary of Rochester, a Doctor of the Civil Law, and Treasurer of St. David's, and died in August, 1574, but where, or where buried, seems not to be known.

He was far advanced in life when he meditated the establishment of a College that should extend the benefits of learning to the natives of Wales, not hitherto provided for at Oxford, and scarcely even specified in the endowment of Scholarships and Fellowships. With this benevolent intention, which gives him a very strong claim to the veneration of his countrymen, he petitioned Queen Elizabeth that she would be pleased to found a College on which he might bestow a certain property. Her Majesty accordingly granted a charter of foundation, dated June 27, 1571, prescribing that the College should be erected by the name of JESUS COLLEGE, WITHIN THE CITY AND UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FOUNDATION; the Society to consist of a Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars; and for their maintenance Dr. Price was permitted to settle estates to the yearly value of one hundred and sixty pounds. To this her Majesty

added the benefaction of a quantity of timber for the building, from her forests of Shotover and Stow.' The Founder's estates, which he conveyed June 30, lay in Brecknockshire; and he bestowed upwards of 1500l. on the building, besides leaving some money by will, which was suffered to accumulate, and in the beginning of the seventeenth century amounted to 700l.

Queen Elizabeth appointed the first members of the Society; David Lewes, LL. D. Principal; Thomas Huycke of Merton College, John Lloyd, John Cottrel of New College, William Aubre, some time of All Souls, Robert Lougher of All Souls, all Doctors of Laws, Robert Johnson, B. D. Thomas Huyt and John Higgenson, Masters of Arts, to be Fellows; and George Downhall, Lancelot Andrews, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, John Wylford, Francis Yeomans, William Plat, Thomas Dove, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, John Osmond, and William Garth, Scholars.

The site on which this College is built belonged partly to White Hall, or Aula Alba Magna, and partly to Plumbers' Hall, Aula Plumbea, on which last are the stable-yard and Principal's gardens. White Hall was an ancient place of education for students of the canon law, and was once attached to the priory of St. Frideswide, but was private property when purchased for this College, and during the building of the first quadrangle was inhabited by the Principal and Scholars.

In 1589, the Society procured of the Queen another charter, dated July 7, empowering them to hold possessions to the value of 200l. *per annum*, and to appoint commissioners for the drawing up of statutes. In 1622, Sir Eubule Thelwall, Knight, some time Prin-

cipal, and a liberal benefactor to the buildings, procured from King James I. a new charter*, dated June 1. of that year, appointing commissioners to make a perfect body of statutes, which provided, that the Society might settle the number of Fellows and Scholars as they saw cause, until the College was able to maintain more, and became possessed of 600l. *per annum*, when the number was to be increased to sixteen Fellows and sixteen Scholars.

Before this, the estates of Dr. Price had become so unproductive, that for some time the Fellowships were merely titular, and the numbers of the Society decreased. About the period, however, when the second charter was obtained, various benefactions administered considerable aid, and the wise purposes of the foundation were gradually and amply accomplished. Fellowships and Scholarships were successively founded, on money or estates, by Dr. Griffith Lloyd, Principal, in 1586; by Herbert Westphaling, Bishop of Hereford, in 1602; Henry Rowlands, Bishop of Bangor, in 1609; Owen Wood, Dean of Armagh; Thomas Reddriche, Minister of Battley in Suffolk, in 1616; Griffith Powel, Principal, in 1620; Mrs. Mary Robinson of Monmouth, widow of a grocer of the city of London; Richard Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1622; William Prichard, Rector of Ewelme, in 1623; Oliver Lloyd, Chancellor of Hereford, in 1625; Sir Thomas Wynne, a military officer, in 1629; Stephen Rodway, citizen of London, 1628-29; Sir John Walter, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in 1630; Richard

* According to one of these charters, I know not which, the Principal was to resign on marrying; a restriction which was done away by a late Act of Parliament.

Budde, the King's Auditor of Hampshire, Wiltshire, &c. in 1630; Lewis Owen, Serjeant of the Larder in the court of James I.; William Thomas, mercer, and High Sheriff of the county of Monmouth; King Charles I.*; David Parry, of Cardiganshire, Esq.; William Robson, citizen and salter of London; Thomas Gwynne, LL. D. Chancellor of Llandaff, in 1648; William Backhouse, of Swallowfield in Berkshire, Esq. in 1661. The places from which these Fellows and Scholars were to be chosen are the schools of Llyn, Bangor, Beaumaris, Carmarthenshire, diocese of St. Asaph, Ruthen, Abergavenny, the counties of Denbigh, Caernarvon, Monmouth, Brecknock, Cardigan, and Pembroke; and in almost every case a preference was ordered to be given to the kin of the respective founders.

Besides these endowments, sums of money for general purposes were left by Francis Mansell, D. D. Principal, a great benefactor to the buildings; and in 1685, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Knt. and Principal from 1661 to 1673, left estates for the augmentation of the Principal's salary, and of the Fellowships and Scholarships, which were now sixteen each. By his means also the College was empowered to hold 1000l. a year over their former revenue, and two new Fellowships and two Scholarships were added. One of these last Fellowships was to be known and distinguished by the name of the Scholar and Alumnus of King Charles II. and the other the Scholar and Alumnus of King James II. A third Fellowship was added by a decree in Chancery, for the application of the remainder of Sir Leoline's personal estates. These be-

* See Exeter College, p. 67.

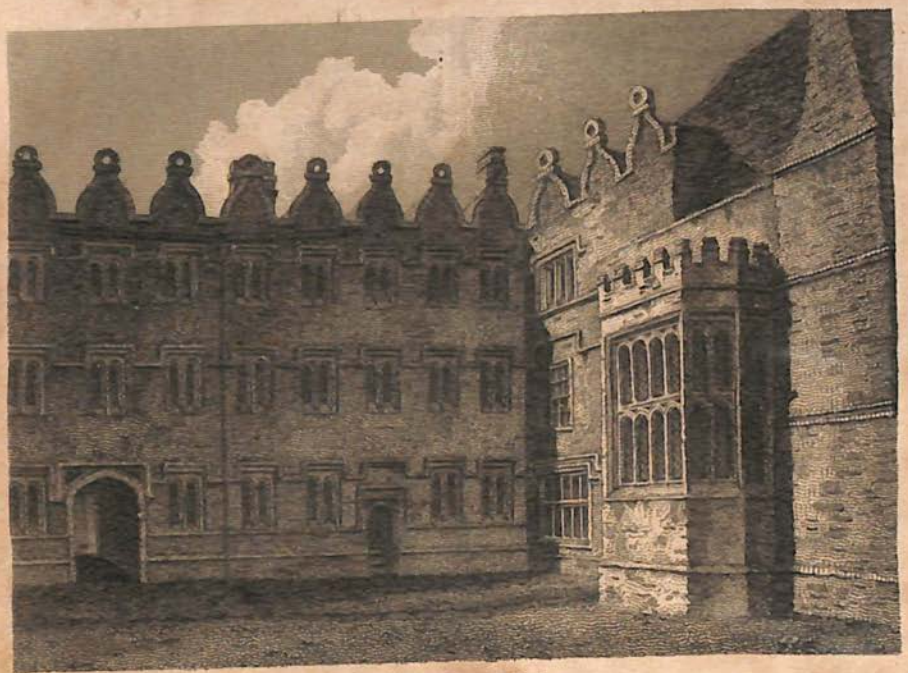
nefactions make up the present number of the Fellowships and Scholarships of Jesus College.

In 1613, Dr. John Williams, Principal, left a sum of money to found a Logic-lecture; and in 1623, Sir Thomas Cæmon, Knt. one of his Majesty's Justices, and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Pembroke, founded a Catechetical-lecture, and a sermon, &c. in the Chapel, on the Thursday preceding the University Act. By the will of Edward Merrick, M. A. Treasurer of St. David's, who died April 24, 1713, and left his whole estate to this Society, a very considerable increase was made to the foundation; and by a charter granted by George II., dated January 10, 1729, the College was enabled to hold 500l. yearly, in addition to their former revenues.

The LIVINGS belonging to this College at present are, the RECTORIES of Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire; Braunston and Fortho, Northamptonshire; Longworth and Remenham, Berkshire; Rotherfield Peppard, and Wigginton, Oxfordshire; Nutfield, Surry; Scartho, Lincolnshire; Tredington, Worcestershire: the VICARAGES of Shipston upon Stour, Worcestershire; Holywell, Flintshire; and Llandough, Glamorganshire: the CURACY of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire: and the CHAPELRY of Charleton King's in the same county.

The Society now consists of a Principal, nineteen Fellows, and eighteen Scholars, besides a considerable number of Exhibitioners, &c. The Earl of Pembroke is Visitor.

The BUILDINGS of this College, which consist principally of two quadrangles, advanced gradually. During the lifetime of Dr. Price, little more was



Drawn and Engraved by J. Greig.

Jesus College.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

erected than the front to the street, and part of the south side of the first quadrangle. The remainder was completed about the year 1625, partly by the benefaction of Griffith Powell, Principal from 1613 to 1620, and of other persons whose aid he solicited, and partly by Sir Eubule Thelwall, who contributed very liberally to the work. The east front of this quadrangle to the street was rebuilt in 1756. The dimensions of the interior are ninety feet by seventy, and it contains the Chapel on the north, and the Hall on the east side.

The second, or larger quadrangle, one hundred feet by ninety, a very regular and not inelegant pile, one story higher than the first, was begun when Dr. Mansell was for the first time Principal, and the south and north sides completed in 1640, with the benefactions of various members of the College, resident and non-resident: but the work was so interrupted by the Rebellion, that he despaired of completing it, and very honourably returned such part of the donors' money as had not been expended. It was, however, finished in 1676, at the expence of Sir Leoline Jenkins.

The HALL, on the east side of the first quadrangle, was built about the year 1617, by means of various benefactions from the Society, and with 300l. part of Dr. Price's legacy, but chiefly with the munificent contribution of Sir Eubule Thelwall, who is supposed to have expended at various times, on this and the other buildings, no less than 5000l. This Hall, a plain, but spacious and well-proportioned room, contains the portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles I. by Vandyke, Charles II. Sir Eubule Thelwall, when a child, with his mother, Sir Leoline Jenkins, &c.

The LIBRARY, formerly on the north side of the second quadrangle, was begun by Sir Eubule Thelwall in 1626, and promoted by various benefactions and collections of books and manuscripts, particularly the manuscripts of Sir John Price, of Portham in Herefordshire, and the books of Mr. William Prichard, Dr. Oliver Lloyd, Edward Herbert Lord Cherbury, and Dr. Mansell. In 1639, Dr. Mansell removed this Library with a view to place it on the west side of the quadrangle then about to be built; but the Rebellion prevented this design for some time, during which the books were deposited in an upper room over the Buttery and Kitchen. The present Library was at length erected in 1677, at the sole charge of Sir Leoline Jenkins, who also left his own collection to the College, with the exception of some law books, which he bequeathed to the Library of Doctors Commons, then in its infancy. In 1712, Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Principal, contributed his extensive collection of books. This room was more recently repaired by Sir Nathanael Lloyd, some time Commoner of this College, and afterwards Fellow of All Souls. It is now very spacious, and, by means of a gallery along the whole west side, has ample room for its copious collection*.

The CHAPEL, on the north side of the first quadran-

* In the Bursary of this College is a copy of the statutes most beautifully written on vellum, in imitation of printing, by Mr. Parry, of Shipston upon Stour, formerly a Fellow: a curious metal watch, presented by Charles I.: one of Queen Elizabeth's enormous stirrups: and a more enormous and magnificent piece of plate, silver gilt, a "capacious bowl," the gift of the hospitable Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, grandfather to the present Baronet. This bowl contains ten gallons, and weighs two hundred and seventy-eight ounces.

gle, was built during the Principalship of Dr. Powell, chiefly by the contributions of the gentry of Wales. The interior was furnished and decorated by Sir Eubule Thelwall. It was consecrated May 28, 1621, by Dr. John Howson, Bishop of Oxford, after a sermon by Thomas Prichard, the Vice-Principal; but proving too small for the Society, it was lengthened at the east end, at the expence of Sir Charles Williams, of Monmouthshire, Knt.; and Dr. Edwards, Principal, gave a considerable sum towards the ornamental part. It now consists of three divisions, the ante-chapel parted by a screen, and the body and the chancel by another screen, which probably marks its former length. The style, as usual, is that of the mixed Gothic. The roof is very richly finished in compartments. The subject of the altar-piece is St. Michael overcoming the Devil, a fine copy from Guido, presented by Thomas James, Viscount Bulkeley.

The principal monuments in this Chapel are those of Sir Eubule Thelwall, Dr. Mansell, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Bishop Lloyd, Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Dr. Henry Maurice, Lady Margaret's Professor, Dr. William Jones, and the late Dr. Hoare, Principals, all of whom were interred here.

Of the series of nineteen PRINCIPALS since the foundation, David Lewes, already mentioned, was the first, and appointed by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. The third Principal, Francis Bevans, LL. D. formerly Principal of New Inn Hall, was also appointed by the Queen, and was one of her commissioners in her second charter for the establishment of the College. A succession of Principals then followed who were eminent benefactors to the College: John Williams, D. D.

at whose election there were only three Fellows in the house, but who left it in a far more flourishing state; Francis Mansell, third son of Sir Francis Mansell, of Muddlescomb in Carmarthenshire, Bart. and kinsman to William Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor; Dr. Jonathan Edwards; Sir Eubule Thelwall, son of John Thelwall, of Batharvan Park, in the county of Denbigh, Esq. B. A. of Trinity College, 1579, afterward M. A. a Counsellor at Law, Master of the Alienation Office, and one of the Masters in Chancery; he died Oct. 8, 1630. In the biography of Sir Leoline Jenkins, there is much which belongs to the history of academical education, and must be peculiarly interesting to the Society of which he was so valuable a member. He entered of this College in 1641, and continued his studies for some time after the death of Charles I. He then retired to Llantrythyd, the seat of Sir John Aubrey, which, having been left void by sequestration, served as a refuge to several eminent loyalists; among whom was Principal Mansell, who had been ejected by the Parliamentary visitors; Frewen, Archbishop of York, and Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury. Jenkins was first employed as tutor to Sir John Aubrey's son, and afterwards educated other young gentlemen in the principles of the fallen Church of England, which he hoped to see restored. Such zeal, however, was not to be overlooked, and he was accordingly sent to prison, and indicted for keeping a seminary of rebellion and sedition. In this dilemma he was discharged by the liberal interposition of Dr. Wilkins, Warden of Wadham, to whom he had been recommended by the celebrated Judge Jenkins, and removed with his pupils to Oxford, in 1651, and inhabited Lit-

tle Welch Hall, an ancient seminary in the High-street. But on the removal of Dr. Wilkins to the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1655, he left his protector, and was obliged to go to the continent along with his pupils, where he continued to instruct them from place to place. In 1658, they returned to their respective friends, and their tutor went to live with Sir William Whitmore, at Appley in Shropshire. On the Restoration he returned to Jesus College, and was chosen one of the Fellows, created LL. D. in Feb. 1611, and elected Principal in the following month. He was afterwards raised to the highest offices of state, and appears to have acquitted himself, in very critical times, with spirit and integrity.

Of the PRELATES educated in Jesus College, the most eminent are, John Rider, Bishop of Killaloe, one of our first Latin lexicographers; the learned William Lloyd, successively Bishop of St. Asaph, Lichfield and Coventry, and Worcester, one of the seven of his order who were sent to the Tower of London by King James II.; and Dr. John Wynne, Bishop of St. Asaph, and father of Sir William Wynne. The pious Archbishop Usher had his name at one time on the books, and resided here. Among the scholars of inferior ranks, we find David Powell, the celebrated antiquary:—John Davies, lexicographer and antiquary:—Rees Prichard, a very popular Welch poet, and Chancellor of St. David's:—James Howell, a man of various talents and accomplishments, and the most miscellaneous writer of his time:—Sir Thomas Herbert, an eminent traveller and benefactor to the University:—Sir William Williams, lawyer:—The pious

Dr. Richard Lucas:—Edward Lloyd, a very celebrated antiquary and botanist, afterwards Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum:—and the late learned divines and and theological writers, Dr. William Worthington, Dr. Henry Owen, and Dr. James Bandinel, the first Bampton Lecturer.

WADHAM COLLEGE.

THE Founder of this College, Nicholas Wadham, Esq. of Edge and Merrifield in Somersetshire, in which county he was born, was a descendant of the ancient family of Wadhams of Devonshire[a]. But the period of his birth is not known, nor have we many particulars of his personal history. According to Wood, he was a Gentleman Commoner either of Christ Church, or Corpus Christi College, where he is supposed to have been admitted about the year 1548. He inherited an estate which he increased to more than 3000l. a year, and accumulated about 14,000l. in money. A large portion of this property he resolved to devote to some foundation of public utility.

His first intention is said to have been to found a College at Venice for such Englishmen of the Roman Catholic persuasion as might wish to enjoy their education and religion, now no longer tolerated in England. From this it may be inferred that he was himself attached to popery; but his adherence could not be inflexible, as he was soon persuaded by his friend, Mr. Crange, to erect a College in Oxford, in imitation of the others, where the established religion was now cultivated with zeal[b]. And as he died before this

[a] Of whom see Prince's Devonshire, and Nichols's Leicestershire, art. CATHERSTON.

[b] His, or rather his wife's, appointing that the Warden should not be married, may be thought a part of the old persuasion; but it must be

design could be carried into execution, he bequeathed the management of it to his wife, Dorothy, the daughter of Sir William Petre, Secretary of State, who has so often occurred as a benefactor to this University. This lady, assisted by trustees, and with a zeal proportioned to her husband's spirited design, completed the necessary purchases, buildings, and endowment. She survived her husband nine years, died May 16, 1618, aged 84, and was buried with her husband in the north transept of the church of Ilminster in Somersetshire, under a stately monument of alabaster, on which are their figures on brass plates; but the whole is considerably decayed.

Mrs. Wadham first endeavoured to purchase the site of Gloucester Hall; but Dr. Hawley, then Principal, refusing to give up his interest in that property, unless she would appoint him her first Governor or Warden, she declined the condition, and made proposals to the city of Oxford, for the site of the priory of Austin Friars.

This was once a place of great fame in the University, and may be traced to very high antiquity. In the year 1251, Pope Innocent IV. granted a power to the Friars Eremites of St. Austin, to travel into any countries, build monasteries, and celebrate di-

remembered, that the marriage of the clergy was one of the last changes of opinion to which the nation was completely reconciled. Queen Elizabeth was always against it, and we have already found that it was prohibited by the statutes of Jesus College. A more ridiculous reason has been traditionally assigned for Mrs. Dorothy Wadham's injunction against marriage: she is said to have been refused by the first Warden; but she was at this time seventy-five years old, which renders this story highly improbable.

vine service. With this permission they first established a house in London, but deputed some of their number to go to Oxford, where they hired an obscure house near the Public Schools. Acquiring some reputation for their skill in philosophy and divinity, or at least what were then so called, they attracted the attention of Sir John Handlove, or Handlow, of Burstall in Buckinghamshire, a very opulent gentleman, who purchased for them a piece of ground, enlarged afterwards by a gift from Henry III. On this they built a house and chapel in a sumptuous form, and held schools for divinity and philosophy of such reputation, that, before the Divinity-school was built, the University Acts were kept, and the exercises in arts were performed, in this place. It was in particular enjoined, that every Bachelor of Arts should once in each year dispute, and once answer, at this house; and this continued until the dissolution, when the disputations were removed to St. Mary's, and afterwards to the Schools.

Their church appears to have been a magnificent and spacious edifice, the choir sixty paces, and the nave sixty-six in length, and the breadth about forty; and Sir John Handlow, the Founder, and other eminent benefactors, were buried here, but their remains and monuments were afterwards removed to Water Perry in Oxfordshire.

After the dissolution, the premises were let on a lease of twenty-one years, at 3l. yearly, to Thomas Carwarden, or Cardon, Esq. who appears to have demolished the whole, and carried off the materials. In 1552, King Edward VI. sold the site to Henry Duke of Suffolk, and Thomas Duport, Gentleman, who al-

most immediately conveyed it to Henry Baylie, M. D. formerly a Fellow of New College, for forty-five shillings yearly. In 1553, Baylie sold it to his father-in-law, Edward Freere, of Oxford, Esq. who left it to his son William, by whom, in 1587, it was again sold to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of Oxford, for the principal sum of 450l.

In 1609, Mrs. Wadham made proposals to the city for the purchase of this site, which after many consultations was agreed to*, with this condition, that they might have the first nomination of one Fellow and two Scholars of the new College. This being agreed to, the site was conveyed to Mrs. Wadham, May 29, 1610, for the sum of 600l. Of the old priory nothing at this time remained except parts of the walls, which were immediately removed, and the foundation-stone of the College laid July 31. On this occasion, the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, Proctors, &c. came in procession from St. Mary's church, and met the Mayor and Aldermen on the spot. Dr. Ryves, Warden of New College, delivered an oration in praise of the Founders, and the first stone was then laid on the east part, where the Chapel now stands.

The King's licence, bearing date Dec. 20, 1611, empowered the Foundress to found a College for the studies of divinity, canon and civil law, physic, the arts and sciences, and classical languages; the Society to consist of a Warden, sixteen Fellows, and thirty Scholars, graduate or not graduate, or more or less, as the statutes might prescribe. The Act of Parliament for the confirmation of Wadham College was

* By their sale to Mrs. Wadham, the city was relieved from a fair, or fairs, held before the public gate of the priory.

passed on the 16th of August, 1612. The statutes of the Foundress, thus confirmed, specified the College to be for a Warden, fifteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, with College servants. The Warden was to be a native of Great Britain, Master of Arts at least, and to be incapacitated from holding his situation, either if he married, or was promoted to a Bishopric; but the condition respecting marriage was annulled by Act of Parliament, July, 1806. The Fellows, after completing eighteen years from the expiration of their regency, are to vacate their Fellowships. The Scholars, from whom the Fellows are to be chosen, are to be three of the county of Somerset, three of Essex, and the rest of any other county in Great Britain.

The first election was made by the Foundress, April 20, 1613, on which occasion she nominated Robert Wright, D. D. Warden; William Smyth, John Pitts, Edward Brounker, John Goodridge, and James Harrington, Masters of Arts, Daniel Escote, Humphrey Sidenham, Richard Puleston, Francis Strode, Ralph Flexney, Thomas Harrys, and William Payton, Bachelors of Arts, and John Swadell, Undergraduate, Fellows; Nicholas Brewyn, Robert Ellis, Amias Hext, John Wolley, William Arnold, Robert Arnold, Walter Stonehouse, William Boswell, John Willis, John Flavell, Richard Tapper, Alexander Huish, George Hill, Isaac Smyth, and William Potter, Scholars. Of these Thomas Harrys, Isaac Smyth, and William Potter, were appointed by the Corporation, according to the agreement before mentioned. The Warden was afterwards admitted, in St. Mary's, by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses; the Fel-

lows, in the College Hall, by the Warden; and the Scholars, in the same place, by the Warden and Fellows. The first Chaplains were Thomas Randolphe and Gilbert Stokes, Masters of Arts. The Foundress continued to nominate the Wardens as long as she lived.

The first benefactor was John Goodridge, M. A. some time Fellow of this College, afterwards Warden of Trinity Hospital, Greenwich, and Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, who, in 1654, gave an estate and money, which he ordered to be divided to four Exhibitioners, three Scholars, the Moderator in Divinity, the Catechist, &c. The learned Humphrey Hody, Regius Professor of Greek, and Archdeacon of Oxford, who died in 1706, founded ten Exhibitions of 10l. now increased to 15l. each, four for students of Hebrew, and six for students of Greek, who are examined every term by the Regius Professors of Hebrew and Greek. Lord Wyndham, Baron Wyndham of Arglas, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1727 to 1739, who died in 1745, gave 2000l. of which 1500l. was to be appropriated to the increase of the Warden's salary, and the remainder to the repairs of the College. An Exhibition of 12l. was founded by Samuel Lisle, D. D. Warden, who was promoted to the Bishopric of St. Asaph, and afterwards to that of Norwich. In 1775, a botanical Exhibition was founded by Richard Warner, Esq. who will occur hereafter as a benefactor to the Library; and other Exhibitions have been founded by Sir Benjamin Maddox, the Rev. Henry Pigott, B. D. and Dr. James Gerard, formerly Warden.

But the most munificent benefactor was the late

Warden, Dr. John Wills, who died in 1806, and bequeathed the following legacies, subject to the legacy tax: 400l. a year in addition to the Wardenship; 1000l. to improve the Warden's lodgings; two Exhibitions of 100l. each to two Fellows, students or practitioners in law or medicine; and two Exhibitions of 20l. each to two Scholars, students in the same faculties; also 20l. yearly to a Divinity-lecturer in the College, to read lectures on the Thirty-nine Articles; to one superannuated Fellow, not having property of his own to the amount of 75l. yearly, an annual Exhibition of 75l.; to one other superannuated Fellow, not having property of his own to the amount of 100l., 50l. *per annum*; 11l. 10s. to a preacher for four sermons annually in the College Chapel; 5l. or 6l. value in books, yearly, to the best reader of lessons in the Chapel; interest of money arising from the sale of an estate in Lincolnshire, to the Vice-Chancellor for the time being; 2000l. to the Bodleian librarian; 2000l. to be divided between the Theatre and the Clarendon Press; and 1000l. three *per cents.* to the Infirmary. The residue of his fortune, after some legacies to very distant relations, &c. he bequeathed as a fund to accumulate for the purchase of livings for the College.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells is the Visitor.

The LIVINGS of Wadham are the RECTORIES of Fryerning, *alias* Friarn Ingh or Ginge Hospital, Essex; and Maperton, Somersetshire: and the VICARAGES of Hockleigh, Essex; Southropp, Gloucestershire; and Wadhurst, Sussex.

The BUILDINGS of this College, which have all the beauty of uniformity, spacious proportions, and

convenience, are comprised in an extensive quadrangle about one hundred and thirty feet square, of modern Gothic, which we enter through a gate under a tower. Three sides of this quadrangle contain chambers for the Society and the Warden's lodgings, and on the east side are the Hall and Chapel. The Library and Chapel, extending eastward, form two sides of an inner or garden court. The portico in the centre of the east side of the great quadrangle is ornamented by the royal arms in sculpture, and statues of James I. and of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, the former in armour, holding a model of the College in his hand; and between them is the following inscription:

AN. DOM. 1613. APR. 20.
SUB AUSPICIIS R. JACOBI.
HOSPES,
QUAM VIDES DOMUM MUSIS NUNCUPATAM PONENDAM
MANDABAT NICHOLAUS WADHAM SOMERSETENSIS
ARMIGER. VERUM ILLE FATO PRÆREPTUS DOROTHEÆ
CONJUGI PERFICIENDAM LEGABAT. ILLA INCUNCTANTER
PERFECIT, MAGNIFICEQUE SUMPTIBUS SUIS AUXIT.
TU SUMME PATER ADSIS PROPITIUS, TUOQUE MUNERI ADDAS
QUÆSUMUS PERPETUITATEM.

To the south in the front of the College is a building of three stories, erected in 1694, which is inhabited by some members of the Society. Another on the north side appears to have been intended, and is engraven in the Oxford Almanack for 1738, but was never begun. The expence of building this College is recorded in a manuscript folio of about two hundred and fifty pages, in which every article is distinctly laid down. By this it appears, that the ex-

pence of building was 10816l. 7s. 8d. and the sum total, including the Kitchen furniture and College plate, 11360l. The whole of this expence was defrayed by the Foundress, without any aid whatever. At the same period, or nearly, the building of the new quadrangle at Merton College, and the public Schools, went on, and the same architect is said to have been employed on those, and on this College. If so, we are enabled to record the name of Thomas Holt of York, who was, according to Hearne, the architect of the Schools.

The HALL, one of the largest in the University, is a finely proportioned and elegant room, of seventy feet by thirty-five, and contains the portraits of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham; Sir John Strangeways; John Goodridge; John Lord Lovelace, by Laroon; Chief Justice John Pratt; the late learned James Harris, Esq. given by his son Lord Malmsbury; Arthur Onslow, the celebrated Speaker of the House of Commons, by Hudson; George I.; William III,; Dr. Bisse, founder of the Library; Dr. and Mrs. Hody; and the Wardens, Wright, Bishop of Bristol; Smith; Wilkins, Bishop of Chester; Blanford, Bishop of Worcester; Ironside, Bishop of Hereford; Dunster; Baker, Bishop of Norwich; Lisle, Bishop of Norwich; and Wills; the latter a very fine picture by Hoppner. In the large and beautiful window at the upper end of this Hall are two small portraits of Charles I. and his Queen, the same with those at Magdalen College.

In the Common Room is a portrait of Dr. Wilkins, and another of an old female servant of the College,

who lived to the age of one hundred and twenty, painted and presented by Sonman.

It may here be noticed, that there are engraved plates of the Founder and Foundress, and two embossed medals, engraved in Perry's, Snelling's, and Combe's English Medals, and lately engraved for Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire.

The LIBRARY is a very spacious room, fifty-five feet by thirty, with narrow Gothic windows, except the noble one at the upper end, which contains two small portraits of the Founder and Foundress. Among the first contributors to the collection was Philip Bisse, D. D. Archdeacon of Taunton, who gave his private library of two thousand volumes, valued at 700l.* The Library and its fund were afterwards augmented by various contributions. Sir William Godolphin gave many books in the Spanish language, which he collected while he was employed in the embassy to Spain. Richard Warner, Esq. a member of the College, who died in 1775, bequeathed a very valuable collection of prints and books, chiefly of natural history, botany, and English poetry, and founded a botanical Exhibition, as already noticed. This gentleman was bred to the law, and for some time had chambers in Lincoln's Inn; but being possessed of an ample fortune, retired to Woodford Green, Essex, where he maintained a botanical garden, and was very successful in the cultivation of rare exotics. He was not less distinguished for polite learning, and particularly his critical knowledge of Shakspeare, of whose

* In Wood's Colleges, published by Mr. Gutch, we have 1700l. which is utterly improbable. Dr. Bisse died in 1612.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY

works he collected every edition, with every treatise respecting his favourite bard, all which are now in this Library. In 1768, he published a letter to Garrick, with whom he was very intimate, concerning a glossary to Shakspeare, which he projected, and continued to augment to the last days of his life*. Samuel Bush, M. A. Vicar of Wadhurst in Sussex, who died in 1783, was another liberal benefactor to this Library, which now contains many early printed books, and a good collection of theological works and classics, together with French, Italian, and Spanish literature.

The CHAPEL is an elegant edifice, seventy feet long by thirty, with a noble ante-chapel, at right angles with the choir, eighty feet by thirty-five. The fine east window is filled with painting of great merit, representing the history of our Saviour in types and their accomplishments, from the Old and New Testament, executed by Bernard Van Linge in 1623. It was given by Sir John Strangeways. In the lower compartments of the windows are figures of the Apostles, Prophets, &c. those on the right side, dated 1616, are supposed to have been painted by Van Linge, but the others are probably of a later age. At the east end of the Chapel is a painting, if it may be so called, on cloth, which is esteemed a curiosity, and is thus described. "The cloth, of an "ash colour, serves for the medium; the lines and "shades are done with a brown crayon, and the lights "and heightening with a white one. These dry co-"lours being pressed with hot irons, which produce "an exsudation from the cloth, are so incorporated

* Pulteney's Historical and Botanical Sketches, and Nichols's Life of Bowyer.

" into its texture and substance, that they are proof " against a brush, or even the harshest touch." The subject of the front is the Lord's Supper; on the north side are Abraham and Melchisedeck; and on the south the Children of Israel gathering Manna. This was the performance of Isaac Fuller, and still retains some portion of effect, although the figures are becoming indistinct.

This Chapel was completed, and consecrated to St. Nicholas, April 29, 1613, before the Heads of Houses, Doctors, &c. by Dr. John Bridges, Bishop of Oxford. In 1677 it was repaired, and paved with black and white marble, at the expence of the College. The monument of Sir John Portman is the only one now in the inner chapel, but the ante-chapel contains monuments and tablets to the memory of many distinguished members of the Society.

The GARDENS of this College are laid out in the modern taste, and are inferior only to those of St. John's.

The first three WARDENS, Robert Wright, John Flemming, and William Smyth, were appointed by the Foundress. Wright resigned on his marriage, and was afterwards promoted to the Bishopric of Bristol: Flemming died in office, and was buried in the Chapel: and Smyth resigned in 1635. John Pytt, B. D. the fifth Warden, was ejected by the Parliamentary visitors, and was succeeded, on the same usurped authority, by John Wilkins, M. A. afterwards Bishop of Chester, an able divine and philosopher. Although attached at this time to the Parliament, he had the inclination as well as the power to prevent much of the violence that was meditated in the University

against the loyalists. Having married the widowed sister of Oliver Cromwell, he obtained considerable influence with him, and, among other favours, a dispensation to hold his Wardenship, notwithstanding his marriage. By Sprat's History we learn, that the Royal Society originated in this College from slow beginnings, and that its meetings were held in an upper room over the gateway from 1652 to 1659, when Dr. Wilkins went to Cambridge as Master of Trinity College. He appears to have taken a very active part in the establishment of the Society; and among his coadjutors at this time were Mr. Seth Ward, Mr. Boyle, Sir William Petty, Mr. Matthew Wren, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Goddard, Dr. Bathurst, Sir Christopher Wren, Mr. Rooke, and others. Nor must it be omitted, that, when this Society was afterwards established at Gresham College, a branch of it was continued at Oxford; and the original Society-books of this Oxford department are still preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, where their assemblies were held*. The seventh and eighth Wardens, Dr. Walter Blandford and Dr. Gilbert Ironside, resigned, and were afterwards promoted to the Episcopal bench. Other PRELATES were originally admitted or afterwards incorporated into this College, as the celebrated John Gauden, Bishop of Worcester, Seth Ward, of Salisbury, Thomas Sprat, of Rochester, and Samuel Parker, of Oxford.

Amongst the other eminent members of this Society we find the names of T. Creech, the editor and translator of Lucretius:—William Walsh, the poet:—Dr. J. Trapp, Professor of Poetry:—Thomas Baker,

* Warton's Life of Bathurst, p. 44, 45.

an able mathematician:—Sir C. Sedley:—Wilmott, Earl of Rochester:—The celebrated Admiral Blake:—Dr. J. Mayow, M. D. a physician, who is said to have been acquainted with the most valuable part of our modern discoveries respecting air:—The very learned Dr. Humphrey Hody, already noticed among the benefactors:—Sir Christopher Wren, the monuments of whose vast powers will be long contemplated by admiring ages:—Arthur Onslow, for many Parliaments Speaker of the House of Commons:—Lord Chief Justice Pratt:—George Costard, a learned linguist and astronomical writer:—James Harris, usually styled the Philosopher of Salisbury, a man of profound learning, taste, and critical acumen:—Floyer Sydenham, the translator of Plato:—Dr. Kennicott, the collator of the Hebrew MSS. of the Old Testament:—John Richardson, author of the Persian Dictionary:—George Anderson, who translated the Arenarius of Archimedes:—and the late Dr. William Austen, well known as an eminent physician, and a man of science. It may be added, that the famous Dr. Richard Bentley of Cambridge became a member of Wadham College in 1689.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded, in the early part of the seventeenth century, on the site of Broadgates Hall, a very ancient seminary for students of the civil and canon law. It originally belonged to the priory of St. Frideswide, and, as Wood thinks, was the place where their novices received their first education. In the twelfth century, we find it held by the family of Segrims, and for a long time was known by the name of Segrim, or, corruptly, Segreve Hall. It afterwards received the name of Broadgates from the wide form of its entrance, *aula cum latea porta*, or, *aula late portensis*[a]. At the dissolution of the religious houses, it was given by Henry VIII. to Christ Church, its rent then being valued at only thirteen shillings and fourpence; but it appears to have been before this one of the purchases which Cardinal Wolsey attached to his intended College.

Wood's list of the Principals of this Hall is confessedly imperfect. The only names he has been able to recover are those of Brian Hygden, in 1505, afterwards Dean of York, and one of the benefactors to Brasen Nose College; John Story, LL.B. 1537, an eminent civilian, but one of Bonner's most implacable

[a] According to Fuller, there was an ancient proverb, "Send Verdin-"gales to Broadgates in Oxford," in ridicule of a bulky and inconvenient dress, which obliged the ladies to enter doors of a common width sideways. Fuller's Worthies.

agents, and afterwards executed for high treason; Thomas Yonge, in 1542, Archbishop of York; Robert Weston, 1546, afterwards Chancellor of Ireland, and, according to Camden, a man of great integrity in office; Thomas Randolph, 1549, who was a skilful negociator, and employed in several important embassies to Scotland, Russia, and France; George Summaster, 1596; and, lastly, Dr. John Budden, 1618, formerly Principal of New Inn Hall, Philosophy Reader of Magdalen College, the biographer of its Founder, and Regius Professor of Civil Law. He died at Broadgates Hall, June 11, 1620, and was buried in the chancel of St. Aldate's church.

The new foundation took place a few years after this, in consequence of the bequest of Thomas Tesdale, Esq. This gentleman was a native of Standford Dingley in Berkshire, where he was born, October, 1547, and educated at the free-school of Abingdon, founded by John Royse, citizen and mercer of London, in 1563. He married Maud, daughter of Edward Little of Abingdon*, and became a dealer in malt, by which he gained a very considerable fortune. In 1569 he was chosen Common Councilman of Abingdon, in 1571 one of the Bailiffs, in 1577 Governor of the Hospital, in 1580 Pricipal Burgess, and in 1581 Mayor of that ancient Corporation. He removed afterwards to Glympton, near Woodstock in Oxfordshire, where he traded in wool, tillage, and grazing, and became a benefactor to this place as well as to Abingdon. He died at Glympton, June 13, 1610, aged sixty-three, and was buried in the chancel of that church, with a

* The inscription on her monument records, that she was born at Henley on Thames.

costly monument, and inscription, in which he is commemorated as "a man, in the judgment of all men "that knew him, in the whole course of his life, reli- "gious towards God, sober and honest in his conver- "sation, just and upright in his dealings amongst "men, bountiful in hospitality, liberally beneficial to "Balliol College in Oxford, to the free-school at "Abingdon, charitable to the poor, loving and kind "to his wife, as also to his and her kindred." His wife, who survived him six years, and is interred in the same place, is praised for her charity to the poor of Glympton, Charlbury, and Ascot, and for her contribution to St. Mary's church, Oxford. In 1704 this monument was repaired at the expence of Pembroke College.

Mr. Tesdale having bequeathed five thousand pounds to purchase estates for the maintenance of certain Fellows and Scholars from the free-school of Abingdon in any of the Colleges of Oxford, Dr. Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other trustees, intended at first to place this foundation in Balliol College, which occasioned the notice in Tesdale's monumental inscription, probably written soon after his death. That design, however, not having been completed*, they determined to found a new College on the site

* The Corporation of Abingdon entered into terms with Balliol College, and the bargain proceeded so far, that 300l. of Tesdale's money was given to the College, and Cæsar's lodgings (see p. 54.) were built with that sum and the addition of 40l. and were to be the residence of Tesdale's Scholars. But about this time the seasonable aid of Wightwick's bounty induced the Corporation of Abingdon to alter their purpose, and found a new College; and as Balliol was unable to repay the money, Dr. Abbot, the Archbishop of Canterbury, generously advanced the whole.

of Broadgates Hall, and in the mean time estates were purchased for the endowment in Berkshire and Wiltshire. The plan was likewise assisted by a second benefactor, Richard Wightwick, B. D. some time of Balliol College, and afterwards Rector of East Ildesley in Berkshire, who engaged to make over some estates in aid of the endowment.

The Corporation of Abingdon next petitioned the King that he would constitute a College within Broadgates Hall, and on the site, circuit, and precinct thereof, to consist of a Master, Fellows, and Scholars, and that he would grant to the said Master and Fellows the usual powers to receive and hold estates for their maintenance. Accordingly his Majesty, by letters patent, dated June 22, 1624, granted, that within the said Hall of Broadgates there should be a perpetual College of divinity, civil and canon law, arts, medicine, and other sciences; that it should consist of one Master, or Governor, ten Fellows, and ten Scholars, graduate or not, or more or less, according to the future statutes; that the said College should be known by the name of *The Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of the College of Pembroke, in the University of Oxford, of the foundation of K. James, at the cost and charges of Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick.* The first Society was appointed by the King, and consisted of Thomas Clayton, M. D. Regius Professor of Physic, Master; Thomas Goodwyn, Robert Payne, Christopher Tesdale, Nicholas Coxeter, Charles Sagar, Thomas Westley, Henry Wightwick, John Price, William Lyford, and William Griffith, Fellows; and John Lee, William Reade, Francis Dringe, Richard Allen, John Bowles, John Grace, Thomas Millington,

Humphrey Gwyn, Richard Kirfoate, and George Griffith, Scholars. The Society were permitted to hold estates to the value of 700l. yearly, and the Master and Scholars immediately took possession, with the usual ceremonies, before the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Prideaux, the Proctors, &c. and the Corporation of Abingdon.

According to the language of the day, King James I. was denominated the FOUNDER, the Earl of Pembroke, GODFATHER, and Tesdale and Wightwick, FOSTER-FATHERS. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, whose character is one of Lord Clarendon's finest sketches, was at this time Chancellor of the University. To this office he succeeded on the resignation of Lord Ellesmere in 1616, and held it until his death in 1630. His interest is said to have been liberally employed in the establishment of this College.

Archbishop Abbot, the Earl of Pembroke, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Bennet, Sir Eubule Thelwall, the Master of the College, Walter Darell, Esq. Recorder of Abingdon, and Richard Wightwick, Clerk, or any four of them, were appointed to draw up the statutes, which were finished about four years after. According to these, of Tesdale's seven Fellows, who were all to study divinity, four were to be of his kindred; and his six Scholars were to be elected from the free-school of Abingdon, two from his poorer kindred, if any such could be found, or, if not, from his poorer kindred of any other school, and the other four from the poorer natives of Abingdon, and the scholars of William Bennet, Esq. educated in the same school. Wightwick's foundation, upon an estate of 100l. *per annum*, was for the maintenance of three Fellows and

four Scholars, two of each of his kindred, wherever born, and the rest of Abingdon school. The election of both foundations was fixed for the Monday after the first Sunday in August, and the right of election vested in the Master of the College, two of Tesdale's senior Fellows, the Master of Christ's hospital at Abingdon, two of the senior Governors, and the Schoolmaster of the school.

The Fellowships and Scholarships of this College were afterwards increased in number, or value, by Juliana Stafford, wife of Alexander Stafford, of High Holborn in Middlesex, Gentleman, in 1628; King Charles I. who gave the patronage of St. Aldate's church, and a Fellowship for the natives of Jersey and Guernsey, in 1636; Francis Rouse, B. A. of this house, and Provost of Eton during the Usurpation; Sir John Bennet, K. B. afterwards Lord Ossulston, grandson to the Founder Tesdale, and some time Gentleman Commoner here, who founded two Fellowships and two Scholarships in 1672; George Townsend, of Rowell in Gloucestershire, Esq. who, in 1683, founded eight Exhibitions for Scholars from the grammar-schools of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Camden, and North Leach; George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, who died in 1684, gave five Exhibitions, three for natives of Jersey, and two of Guernsey; and Lady Elizabeth Holford founded two Exhibitions by will, dated 1717. This Lady will occur hereafter as a benefactress to Worcester*. The last benefactor was Sir John Phillips, Bart. who, in 1749, founded one Fellowship and one Scholarship, and gave the united livings of Haroldstone and Lambstone in Pembroke-

* See also Christ Church, p. 307.

shire, to be possessed by the Fellow of his foundation.

The LIVINGS of this College, besides those already mentioned, are the RECTORIES of Ringshall in Suffolk, and Coln St. Denys in Gloucestershire; these two have been purchased with money left for that purpose by Mr. James Phipps: and the SINECURE of All Hallows, Wallingford, Berkshire. In 1612 the Society consisted of one hundred and thirty-one persons. The numbers now are, a Master*, fourteen Fellows, thirty Scholars and Exhibitioners, besides Gentlemen Commoners, &c. The Chancellor of the University is the Visitor.

The BUILDINGS of Broadgates Hall formed an irregular collection, consisting, besides the Hall, of various tenements, called, Cambye's lodgings, Abingdon chambers, and New College lodgings. Cambye's lodgings were so called from John Cambye, who, in 1517, held them of the Prior of St. Frideswide, and at that time furnished them for the use of the Scholars of Broadgates. In 1596, Principal Summaster rebuilt them, and in 1626 they were sold to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, and on them the Master's lodgings were erected in 1695, chiefly at the expence of John Hall, D. D. then Master, and Bishop of Bristol.

Minott, Mine, or Mignott Hall, on the west side of Cambye's lodgings, was another part of the premises, fitted up for the students of Broadgates, by Principal

* To whose office a Prebend of Gloucester was annexed by Queen Anne, June 8, 1714, at the same time that a Prebend of Rochester was annexed to the Provostship of Oriel.

Summaster, and was conveyed to Pembroke College in 1629. Near it also stood Durham, or St. Michael's Hall, and St. James's Hall, the former of which is now part of the buildings on the right hand, as we pass into the Fellows' garden, and St. James's Hall was formed into chambers. Beef Hall, or Aula Bovina, a seminary for the study of the law, of high antiquity, Wild's Entry, and Wolstan or Dunstan Hall, both habitations for clerks, were added by purchase, but have little else in their history that is interesting. Abingdon chambers belonged anciently to the monks of Abingdon, and the tenement called New College chambers to that College.

Soon after the foundation of Pembroke College, these buildings falling into decay, the south and west sides of the present quadrangle, and a portion of the east, were built as they now stand, with part of the money bequeathed or given by the Founders. The remainder of the east side and the front were completed before 1673, towards which contributions were made by Sir John Bennet, James Howard, jun. Comptroller of the Mint, and John Morris, a citizen of London. This front, however, with the gate, were not quite completed before the year 1694.

The HALL is the same that belonged to Broadgates, but the upper transverse end was added by Dr. Clayton, the first Master. It contains some very fine portraits of the Founders, of Charles I. Bishop Morley, Lord Ossulston, Bishop Hall, Dr. Slocock, &c. and a bust of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon, given by the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq.

The LIBRARY of this College was formerly kept in a large room over the south aisle of St. Aldate's

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Part of Pembroke College

church. This had been anciently a civil law school, and had a collection of books on that science, for the use of the scholars of Broadgates and the other Halls adjoining; but they were dispersed or lost in the reign of Edward VI. Dr. Clayton, first Master, William Gardiner, of Linton, Sir Robert Hanson, of London, Knt. and Dr. John Wall, Rector of St. Aldate's, and afterwards Canon of Christ Church, were among the earliest contributors of books; but when, in 1709, Dr. Hall, Master, bequeathed his collection, it became necessary to remove the Library to its present situation over the Hall.

Before the erection of the present CHAPEL, this Society performed divine service in the south aisle of St. Aldate's church. In 1728, a new edifice began to be erected on part of the gardens on the west side of the College, principally at the expence of Bartholomew Tipping, Esq. of Oxford. It was consecrated July 10, 1732, by Dr. John Potter, Bishop of Oxford, after a sermon by Matthew Panting, D. D. then Master. It is a small but elegant building of the Ionic order, richly ornamented; the altar-piece, a copy, by Cranke, from Rubens's picture at Antwerp of our Saviour after his Resurrection, presented by Dr. Joseph Plymley, of Longnor in Shropshire.

The first of the series of MASTERS of this College was Thomas Clayton, M. D. admitted August 5, 1624. In the same year he was elected first Anatomy Professor of the foundation of Richard Tomkins, Esq. He died June 10, 1647. In his professorship he was succeeded by his son, afterwards Sir Thomas Clayton, and Warden of Merton College. The second Master was Henry Wightwick, B. D. probably a relation of

the co-founder, who had the misfortune to be twice removed from his office, first by the Parliamentary visitors, and again in 1664, for improper conduct, by order of the Chancellor. John Hall, his successor, was Rector of St. Aldate's, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and Bishop of Bristol. He held the Mastership and Rectory of St. Aldate's *in commendam*, until his death in 1709. His successors here were Drs. Colwell Brickenden, Matthew Panting, John Radcliffe, William Adams, William Sergrove, and John Smith. Dr. Adams, a man of polite manners, and extensive learning, and an able controversial writer, will be long more particularly remembered as the friend of Dr. Johnson, with whom he once studied in this College, and whose last days he frequently cheered by his hospitality. The present Master is the eleventh from the foundation.

Among the PRELATES educated here, some have already been noticed as members of Broadgates Hall, or as benefactors. And to them may be added, Philip Repingdon, Bishop of Lincoln in 1405, and Cardinal in 1408; Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London, justly surnamed the Bloody; the late learned and eminent biblical critic, Dr. William Newcome, Archbishop of Armagh; and the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. John Moore.

In enumerating a few of the distinguished members of other classes, it may be noticed, that the celebrated historian and antiquary, Camden, studied here for some time after he left Magdalen College, and before he went to Christ Church. But Pembroke may more entirely claim Sir Thomas Browne, author of the Religio Medici, &c.;—Carew, Earl of Totness, a gallant

commander, and patron of literature, and historian of the wars of Ireland:—Sir James Dyer, Chief Justice of the King's Bench:—David Baker, Roman Catholic ecclesiastical historian:—and Pym, the noted patriot. Among the scholars of more recent times are, that very celebrated ornament to the University of Oxford, Judge Blackstone, who was first educated here[a]:—Philip Morant, antiquary and historian of Essex:—George Whitfield, the celebrated founder of the second or Calvinistic division of the Methodists, who entered as a Servitor here from the Crypt-school of Gloucester:—Dr. Durell, afterwards Principal of Hertford College:—The late eccentric John Henderson:—and the poets Southern, Shenstone, and Graves, and Mr. Hawkins, Poetry Professor. Dr. Samuel Johnson has already been incidentally noticed. This illustrious scholar was entered a Commoner, Oct. 31, 1728. His apartment was that upon the second floor over the gateway, a residence which his admirers will contemplate with veneration, and be sensible of that local emotion which he has dignified by one of the most splendid passages in his writings[b].

[a] See All Souls, p. 189.

[b] "To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible, "if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish, if it were possible. What-"ever withdraws us from the power of our senses, whatever makes the "past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, ad-"vances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and from my "friends be such frigid philosophy, as would conduct us, indifferent "and unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, "bravery, or virtue." Journey to the Western Islands. Few places, it may be added, afford such ample scope to the indulgence of local emotion as Oxford.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

GLOUCESTER Hall, afterward[illegible] St. John Baptist's Hall, and now Worcester Colle[illegible] one of the most ancient houses belonging to the Benedictines at the time of the dissolution. Before they possessed it, it was the residence of Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1260, who was heir of Robert Hayman, first Earl of Gloucester; and his arms, in Wood's time, were in the window of the Hall. Not long after this, it belonged to the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; and from them, or from the Carmelite friars, who first resided in this neighbourhood, it came to John Giffard, Baron of Brimsfield, who in 1283 converted it into a seminary for the monks of Gloucester. Here they studied philosophy and theology, and took their degrees in the manner used in other places of learning in the University.

The advantage of possessing such a school appearing obvious to other abbies of the order of Benedictines, they solicited the abbot and convent of St. Peter's Gloucester to enlarge their premises; with which request they complied, and Giffard their founder gave them ground for the purpose in Stockwell-street; and the several habitations of the students were distinguished by arms and rebuses cut in stone over their respective doors, some of which are still visible on the old buildings; one of them, on the last house westward, is a *comb* and a *tun*, with the letter W over

it, which is supposed to mean William Compton, a benefactor.

The abbies which sent monks hither, besides St. Peter's Gloucester, were Glastonbury, St. Alban's, Tavistock, Burton, Chertsey, Coventry, Evesham, Eynsham, St. Edmundbury, Winchcombe, Abbotsbury, Michelney, Malmsbury, Rochester, Norwich, Stokes, and St. Neot's, and others. They lived under the government of a Prior, who was at first chosen by the Founder and his heirs, and afterwards by the Students. Among their eminent men are enumerated, Thomas Walsingham, and Thomas Winchcombe, historians, and John Whethamsted, Abbot of St. Alban's, one of the principal benefactors, who built, or richly furnished, the Chapel and Library.

At the dissolution in 33 Henry VIII. it was given to John Glin, and John James, and valued at 26s. 8d. but on making Oxford a see, it was allotted as a mansion for the Bishops, and as such was inhabited by bishop Robert King, while the see was at Oseney. After his death it remained in the crown until the second year of Queen Elizabeth, when she granted it to one William Doddington, in fee. In the same year, 1559, it was purchased of Doddington by Sir Thomas White, and made a Hall, for the use of St. John's College, which he had founded, and then it became known by the name of St. John Baptist's Hall*. In this state the buildings, although decayed, remained for a considerable time, except the Chapel and Library, both of which had been demolished at the dis-

* According to Wood, however, both in his History, Annals, and Athenæ, the name of Gloucester Hall was retained in writings, &c.

solution, and were now repaired by Sir Thomas White. At the same time he settled a Principal, who was to be one of the Fellows of St. John's, and an hundred Scholars, some of whom were maintained at their own charges, but the greater part by his liberality. They took possession, and dined for the first time in the public Refectory, which belonged to the monks, on St. John Baptist's day, 1560. Some years afterwards the patronage, with that of other Halls, was vested in Robert Dudley, Chancellor of the University, and his successors, who bestowed it upon the students of other houses; and the succession of Principals continued until the beginning of the last century, when a new foundation took place.

The merit of this rests with Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley Pauncefort, in the parish of Tardebigg, in Worcestershire, Bart. and lord of the manor of Norgrove, in the parish of Feckenham, who died in 1702, and was buried in a chancel built on purpose in the old church of Tardebigg. By his will, dated June 8, 1701, he bequeathed the sum of 10,000l. "in the "disposal and management of the Archbishop of "Canterbury, the Bishops of Worcester, Oxford, "Lichfield and Coventry, and Gloucester, the Vice-"Chancellor, and all the Heads of the Colleges and "Halls in the University of Oxford, for the time "being; for the erecting and building an orna-"mental pile of building in Oxford, and thereto "adding, raising, creating, or endowing such and so "many Scholars' places and Fellowships, as they "should think the product or yearly revenue of "that sum of 10,000l. and the lands therewith pur-"chased, would support and maintain; or otherwise,

" for the adding to, creating, or raising, or endowing " such other College or Hall in Oxford, with such " and so many Fellowships and Scholars' places, as " they should think most fit and convenient; with pre- " ference to such as are bred and educated at his schools " of Bromsgrove and Feckenham, in the county of " Worcester, as for their learning should be thought " fit for the University, and such of them principally " as should be of his relations; and for want of " fit boys in those schools, then such boys as are " bred in and educated at the free-schools in Wor- " cester, Hartlebury, and Kidderminster, and other " free-schools in the county of Worcester." He also appointed the Bishops of Worcester and Oxford, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, for the time being, and their successors for ever, to be especial Visitors; but this last appointment was afterwards modified.

Some years elapsed before it was determined to which of the above purposes this money should be applied, and in the mean time it accumulated to the principal sum of 15,000l. Gloucester Hall being at length chosen, the trustees under the will purchased it of St. John's College, and Queen Anne granted her royal letters patent, dated July 14, 1714, for erecting it into a College, by the name of THE PROVOST, FELLOWS, AND SCHOLARS, OF WORCESTER COLLEGE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. About the same time a charter of incorporation was obtained, some adjacent ground purchased as a proper site for the intended buildings, and a body of statutes formed.

The first members of Worcester College were,

Richard Blechynden, LL. D. last Principal of Gloucester Hall, Provost; Roger Bourchier of Gloucester Hall, Thomas Clymer of All Souls College, Robert Burd of St. John's, afterwards M. D. William Bradley of New Inn Hall, Joseph Penn of Wadham, and Samuel Creswicke of Pembroke, Fellows.

The first benefactor to this new establishment was Mrs. Margaret Alcorne, widow, of St. Giles's, Oxford, who, in 1717, bequeathed one half of her estates, real and personal; but as it was proved that she had only a life-interest in the former, the College obtained but a moiety of her personal property, amounting to 798l. which, by a decree of the court of Chancery, was ordered to be expended on the new buildings. In the same year, Lady Elizabeth Holford, the widow of Sir William Holford, of Welham in Leicestershire, Bart. already mentioned as a benefactress to Christ Church and Pembroke, founded two Exhibitions here of 20l. each for eight years, to be enjoyed by Charter-house scholars. In 1726, Dr. James Fynney, a Fellow of St. John's, and Rector of Long Newton in Durham, &c. bequeathed 2500l. for the foundation of two Fellowships and two Scholarships, the former of 40l. and the latter of 10l. yearly, for students from the Moorlands, in Staffordshire, or the county in general, or the Bishopric of Durham. He died March 10, 1726; but, in consequence of a tedious litigation by his heirs, his benefaction was not finally established by a decree in Chancery until Jan. 25, 1738. George Clarke, D. C. L. already noticed as a liberal benefactor to the College of All Souls, &c. bequeathed to Worcester College his estates at Purton and Hill-Marton in Wiltshire, for the foundation of six Fellowships of

45l. each, and three Scholarships of 25l. each, yearly. The Scholars to be born of English parents, within the provinces of Canterbury and York. This endowment took place May 7, 1759, when the new buildings were completed, and the election fell upon Messrs. Moore of Worcester, Skinner of Pembroke, Brickenden of Trinity, Gyles of Worcester, Ravenhill of Brasen Nose, and Phillips of New College, to be Fellows; and Bennet of Christ Church, Mynton of Worcester, and Campbell of Oriel, to be Scholars.

In 1739, Mrs. Sarah Eaton, daughter of Byrom Eaton, D. D. Principal of Gloucester Hall, bequeathed freehold estates at Piddington and Rhode in Northamptonshire, and leasehold estates at Walkeringham in Nottinghamshire, and Tulwell, Gloucestershire, for the endowment of six Fellowships and five Scholarships, confined to the sons of clergymen only. Dr. William Gower, Provost, who died in 1777, bequeathed the sum of 3500l. Old South Sea Annuities, and the reversion of an estate at Bransford, near the city of Worcester, for general purposes. Sir Thomas Cooke's Fellowships were increased in value, in 1745, by the benefaction of 1000l. left by Mr. Thomas Chettle, of the city of London, merchant, and brother to William Chettle, one of the first Scholars. His intention was, that this principal sum should be divided among the Fellows then in College; but they, with a manly and disinterested spirit that cannot be too highly praised, agreed to lay the whole out in an estate for the benefit of their successors. To these may be added an Exhibition of 30l. a year, left by a Mr. Kay, for a native of Yorkshire.

Of the ancient state of the Society of Glouce-ter

or St. John Baptist's Hall, a few particulars yet remain to be noticed. In 1612, the number of members was sixty-two; during the Rebellion it suffered like the other Colleges and Halls; but from 1675 to 1678, not one Scholar was matriculated in it, and in 1678 it was inhabited only by the Principal and his family, and a few other families, who were permitted to occupy the rooms to keep them in decent order. At this time, Wood informs us, "the paths were "grown over with grass, and the way into the Hall "and Chapel made up with boards." Wood was told, that before the war, in Diggory Wheare's time, there were an hundred students, and some of them persons of quality; but after the Restoration he adds, that he never knew above fourteen in the house.

The present Society consists of a Provost, twenty-one Fellows, sixteen Scholars, &c. The Visitor is the Chancellor of the University. The LIVINGS of Worcester College are, the RECTORIES of Whitfield, Northamptonshire; Nyend Solars, Shropshire; Winford, Somersetshire; Tadmarton, Oxfordshire; Hogston, Buckinghamshire: and the VICARAGE of Denchworth, Berkshire.

The BUILDINGS of Worcester College consist at present of the Library, Hall, and Chapel, in the centre; on the north, an elegant pile of building, the north-west corner of which is the Provost's lodgings, and the rest the apartments of the Fellows and Scholars on Dr. Clarke's and Mrs. Eaton's foundations. The south side is still occupied by the old buildings which belonged to Gloucester Hall, and which are intended to be rebuilt, to correspond with Dr. Clarke's, as soon as the funds of the Society will permit.

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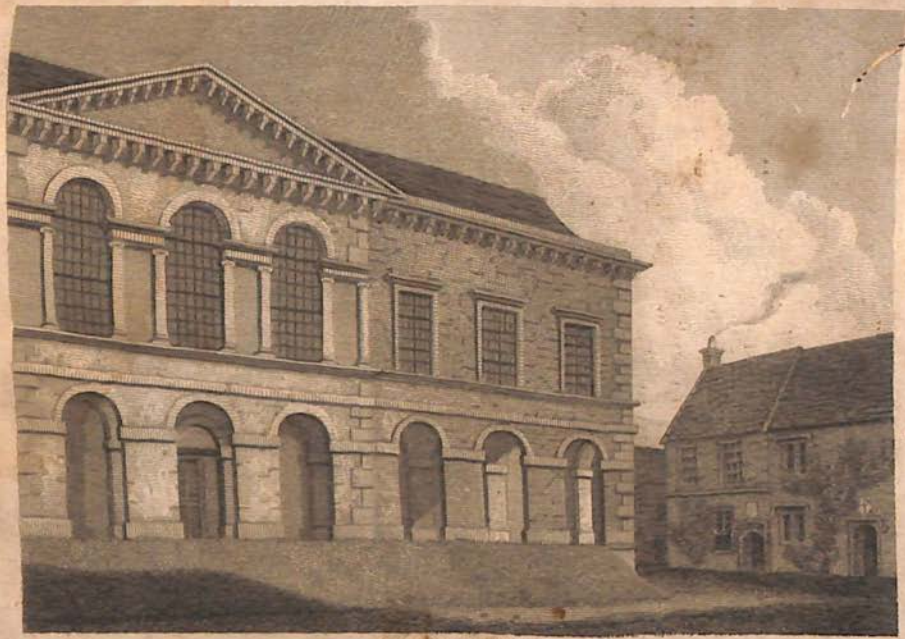


Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig

Worcester College.

The HALL is an elegant room, sixty feet by thirty, screened at the west end by two beautiful fluted columns of the Corinthian order. It was partly built by Mrs. Alcorne's benefaction.

The LIBRARY was formerly a small room at the west end of the old Chapel; but the books, in Wood's time, were very few. The first contribution to the present collection was made by Samuel Cooke, M. A. of Worcestershire, who gave in his lifetime about four hundred volumes. Dr. Clarke's extensive collection followed, and was augmented by John Loder, M. A. some time of Gloucester Hall, Vicar of Napton on the Hill in Warwickshire, who intended to have founded some Fellowships and Exhibitions, had not the singular terms of his will defeated his purpose. Mr. Daniel Godwyne, of the city of London, and Dr. Gower, late Provost, were also very liberal contributors to this Library, which is now a very extensive collection, and particularly rich in architectural books and MSS. The room, which is built upon a spacious cloister, is a very noble one, one hundred feet in length, with a gallery extending the whole length, and along the upper and lower end. Its only decorations are, portraits of Sir Thomas Cookes, (the benefaction of Dr. Samuel Wanley,) and of Dr. Clarke. This building was begun at the same time with the Chapel and Hall, and completed by Dr. Clarke's benefaction of 1000*l.* bequeathed for that purpose in 1736. He left also a sum for a Librarian and Under-Librarian, the former to be one of his Fellows, and the latter a Scholar, and 50*l.* yearly for the purchase of new books. He assisted this likewise, as well as the other buildings, by his skill in architecture, which was

very considerable. The plan of the new chambers, indeed, was entirely his own, as he found that the plan in Williams's Oxonia, and which he first preferred, was too extensive for the ground.

The CHAPEL is an edifice of the same dimensions with the Hall, elegant and simple, without any ornament, except a roof beautifully stuccoed in compartments of various figures.

The list of PRINCIPALS extends from William Stock, B. D. appointed by Sir Thomas White in 1560, to Richard Blechynden, LL. D. who was the twelfth and last, and the first PROVOST of Worcester College; in which office he was succeeded by Drs. Gower, Sheffield, and the present Provost. Degory or Diggory Wheare, Principal from 1626 to his death in 1647, was a man of extensive learning, first Camden Professor of History, and the first who attempted to give a method to the study of history. He was originally of Broadgates Hall, and afterwards of Exeter College, where he has already been noticed[a]. Dr. Benjamin Woodroffe, the eleventh Principal, was another person of considerable eminence, a native of Oxford, Student of Christ Church, Lecturer of the Temple, Canon of Christ Church, &c. Wood informs us, that he accepted the Principalship of Gloucester Hall at a time (1692) when his predecessor, Dr. Byrom Eaton, resolved to resign, if he could find a person who was likely to revive the fame of the Hall. This Dr. Woodroffe undertook, and, besides his exemplary attention to learning and discipline, bestowed several hundred pounds on the buildings, which induced many promising young men to resort to it.

[a] Exeter College, p. 75.

He died in 1711, and was buried in the parish-church of St. Bartholomew Exchange, London, of which he was then Rector.

Before the Reformation, we have the names of three Bishops educated in Gloucester Hall; John Langdon, Bishop of Rochester, 1422; Thomas Myling, of Hereford, 1474; and Anthony Kitchin, *alias* Dunstan, of Llandaff, 1545, who had been Prior, but lived to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and acknowledged her supremacy.

In the same Hall were educated, or some time resided, the celebrated and eccentric traveller, Thomas Coryate:—Dr. John Budden, afterwards of Magdalen College, and Principal of New Inn Hall and of Broadgates:—Thomas Allen, the mathematician, and, according to his funeral oration by Burton, "the very "soul and sum of all the mathematicians of his "time:"—Richard Lovelace, poet and loyalist:—and the learned Sir Kenelm Digby.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

HERT or Hart Hall, on which part of this College is built, is of considerable antiquity. It was conveyed about the beginning of the reign of Edward I. by Henry Punchard, of Oxford, butcher, to Joan the wife of Nicholas de Stocwell, and from her it came to John de Hanketon, and afterwards to Walter de Grendon, mercer. From Walter Grendon, about the tenth year of Edward I. it came to Elias de Hertford, who let it out to Clerks, and it was then known by the name of Hertford, or, corruptly, Hert or Hart Hall. By this name it was conveyed by the son of this Elias to John de Dokelyngton, a burgess of Oxford, June 17, 1301, for the sum of 20l. Its situation at this time is stated to have been between Black Hall on the west, and Le Micheld Hall on the east, that is, nearly the site on which the present hall is in New College lane.

In 1312, Dokelyngton conveyed it to Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, and founder of Exeter College*, who, after adding another messuage called Arthur Hall, procured a licence from the King, dated May 10, 1314, to grant the two messuages to twelve Scholars studying in Oxford; and here they remained until he removed them to Exeter College, which retained the privilege of appointing the Principals of

* Exeter College, p. 64.

Hert Hall, unless during the time that New College was building, when the Society, who admitted the students of that College to live here, were governed by its Wardens.

While Hert Hall, we find mention but of one benefactor, —— Bigneil, Knt. who gave certain lands to the abbey of Glastonbury, from the produce of which the abbot should pay an yearly Exhibition to ten Scholars of Hert Hall. This in process of time appears to have been sometimes alienated, and sometimes decreased in value by mismanagement; but, after the dissolution of the monasteries, the sum of 16l. 13s. 4d. continued to be paid from the Exchequer, which Dr. Newton in his statutes prescribed to be divided between the four Scholars of his College, as sufficient "to answer the expence of tuition, and chamber-rent, "and Bursar's stipends," until they take their first degree in Arts. The Hall, however, continued as a place of education, on the usual terms of Halls, and the list of Principals from 1360 to 1710 is complete.

At this last period, Dr. Richard Newton was Principal, and determined to endow it as a College, and devote his property for that purpose. This gentleman was born in Yardly Chase, Buckinghamshire, and educated at Westminster school. From thence he was elected to a Studentship of Christ Church, where he acquired very considerable reputation as a tutor. He was inducted Principal of Hert Hall in 1710, and was afterwards private tutor to the late Duke of Newcastle, the minister of state, and to his brother Mr. Pelham. Bishop Compton gave him the Rectory of Sudbury in Northamptonshire, on which he resided for many years, discharging the duties of his office with affectionate and

pious care. In 1724 he returned to Oxford, where he had some time before published "A Scheme of Discipline, with Statutes intended to be established by a Royal Charter for the education of Youth in Hert Hall;" and in 1725 he drew up the statutes of Hertford College, which he published in 1747. In 1727 he published a treatise on University education, which appears to have involved him in some unpleasant altercations with his brethren. He was afterwards promoted to a Canonry in Christ Church, and died at Lavendon Grange, April 21, 1753, aged about seventy-seven, having survived the establishment of his College on what he deemed a solid foundation, but which proved eventually insufficient for its support. By fixing the price of every thing at a maximum, he injudiciously overlooked the progress of the markets, as well as the state of society, and seems to have been more intent on establishing a school upon rigid and economical principles, than a College which, with equal advantages in point of education, should keep pace with the growing liberality and refinement of the age.

Towards his project of founding a College, he first settled an annuity of 55l. 6s. 8d. issuing out of his house at Lavendon, and other lands in that parish, to be an endowment for four senior Fellows, at the rate of 13l. 6s. 8d. each yearly. He then purchased some houses in the neighbourhood of Hert Hall for its enlargement, and expended about 1500l. on building the Chapel, and a part of the new quadrangle. In 1739 he drew up, or rather completed, a body of statutes; and on Aug. 27, 1740, obtained a royal charter for raising Hert Hall into a perpetual College, for the usual studies; the Society to consist of a Principal,

four senior Fellows or Tutors, and eight junior Fellows or Assistants, eight probationary Students, twenty-four actual Students, and four Scholars. The allowance of his senior Fellows has already been mentioned. The junior Fellows or Assistants were to have 26l. 13s. 4d. each yearly; the probationary Students 6l. 13s. 4d. and the actual Students 13l. 6s. 8d. which might be augmented by allowance for commons at the rate of sixpence per day. The name to be the "PRINCIPAL "AND FELLOWS OF HERTFORD COLLEGE IN THE "UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD;" but, by the statutes, it "may be called by the name of any other person who "will complete the endowment of it, or become the "principal benefactor to it;" and it was to hold in mortmain not exceeding 500l. *per annum*.

The first Principal appointed was Richard Newton, D. D. The four senior Fellows were, Thomas Hutchinson, D. D. some time of Lincoln College; Thomas Hunt, afterwards Professor of Arabic, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church; John Saunders, and Thomas Wilmot Case. The eight first junior Fellows, or Assistants, were, Thomas Griffiths, John Shirley, George Hippesley, Nathaniel North, William Clare, John Gering, John Theophilus Desaguliers, son of the celebrated philosopher, and Henry Terry.

Very few benefactions have been made towards the completion of this establishment. Dr. Rawlinson bequeathed a small property at Fulham, for the increase of the Principal's salary, which yields 28l. yearly. According to the statutes, the Principal's revenue was to arise from the rents of the chambers, and certain

sums to be paid each term by the Scholars and by the Graduates, which altogether, when the College should be completed and the Society full, were computed at 281l. 6s. 8d. *per ann.* Dr. Durell, Principal, who died in 1775, left 20l. yearly, one half to the Principal, and the other to two senior Fellows. The Rev. William Rogers endowed one of the Studentships, the Student to come from Hampton Lucy school in Warwickshire; and two other Students were provided for by thirty pounds yearly, left by a lady unknown, in the trusteeship of Sir John Thorold, of Cranwell, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Bart.

On these scanty funds, and by the aid of independent members, this College has subsisted for some years; but the members have gradually fallen off, and no successor has yet been found to the late Principal, Dr. Bernard Hodgson, who died in 1805.

The BUILDINGS of Hertford College were, according to Dr. Newton's design, (published in Williams's Oxonia,) to be erected in the form of a quadrangle, containing the Chapel, Hall, and Library, the Principal's lodgings, and apartments for the Society. Dr. Newton built only the Principal's lodgings, the Chapel, which was consecrated by Bishop Potter, Nov. 25, 1716, and a portion of the new quadrangle*. What

* The writer of Dr. Newton's Life, in the Biographical Dictionary, informs us, that he procured great aids from his numerous friends, which may be credited; but when he adds, "and 1000l. at least, by his "publication of Theophrastus," it may surely be asked, how such a publication could produce half the sum! It was a small octavo, price six shillings, published after his death by Dr. Sharp, and never republished.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer

Hertford Coll. Chapel & Radcliffe's Library

Published by Cook & Parker Oxford — Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme, London.
March 1. 1810.

farther progress may be made, or whether the whole establishment may not again revert to that of a Hall, it is impossible to conjecture.

Of the buildings belonging to Hert Hall, the Hall, or Refectory, still remains, as built by Principal Rondell, about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The old Principal's lodgings were erected about the beginning of the seventeenth century by Principal Price, and the Kitchen and chambers over it by Principal Iles, who also bore the expence of the lodgings adjoining the gate in Cat-street. The Gate-house, with the Library, were erected in 1688, during the Principalship of Dr. Thornton. The only benefactor to the Library on record is John Cole, of East Barming in Kent, who, in 1777, bequeathed a valuable collection of books, and 1000l. East India stock, for the endowment of a Librarian, who must be a Master of Arts of the College.

The list of PRINCIPALS of Hert Hall begins with Mr. Nicholas Hawe, who occurs Principal in 1360; and the succession appears to have been regularly supplied to the time of Dr. Newton, who was the sixty-fourth. Among them we find the names of Richard de Tonworthe, Nicholas Wykeham, and Thomas Cranlegh, who were the second, third, and fourth Principals here, and the first, second, and third Wardens of New College. Dr. Newton was succeeded in the Principalship of Hertford College by the learned Dr. William Sharp, afterwards Regius Professor of Greek, who resigned in 1757, Dr. David Durell, and Dr. Bernard Hodgson, both divines and biblical critics of considerable eminence.

James Cranlegh, Archbishop of Dublin, and Mor-

gan Owen, Bishop of Llandaff, are the only PRELATES connected with Hert Hall; and Dr. Dickson, Bishop of Down and Connor, and the learned Archbishop Newcome, already noticed as belonging to Pembroke, are claimed by Hertford College.

Nicholas Brigham, and Lord Buckhurst, poets:—The illustrious Selden:—Sir John Glynn, an eminent lawyer:—Dr. Donne, afterwards transplanted to Cambridge:—Nicholas Fuller, formerly of St. John's, the first Hebrew critic of his time:—Sir William Waller, the celebrated Parliamentary general:—and Sir Richard Baker, author of the very popular Chronicle, are enumerated among the scholars of Hert Hall. Of the eminent men educated at Hertford College, the most considerable are, Edward Lye, a very celebrated antiquary, and Saxon lexicographer:—Thomas Hutchinson, the learned editor of Xenophon:—Dr. Thomas Hunt, Arabic Professor:—Dr. Benjamin Blayney, Canon of Christ Church, and Hebrew Professor:—and the late very celebrated statesman, Charles James Fox, who was educated here under the tuition of Dr. Newcome.

THE HALLS.

BEFORE the foundation of Colleges, all education in the University was carried on in certain houses, or sets of buildings, called Halls, Inns, or Hostels, which were the property of the citizens of Oxford, who let them partially to individuals, or generally to societies connected under one roof, in which case they were denominated Halls. When they thus became Halls, although the proprietors still continued to receive rent, and to be in every other respect the landlords, yet they could not divert them from the purposes of education, nor demise them without this exception, "in case the "University had no occasion for the same;" nor does it appear that they could raise the rents wantonly or at pleasure, questions of that kind being referred to the arbitration of two Masters on one side, and two citizens on the other, regularly sworn to do justice between the parties.

Of these Halls there are said to have been in Edward I.'s time about three hundred; and Wood, in his manuscript History of the city of Oxford, partly, but inaccurately, published by Sir John Peshall, gives an account of above two hundred. Of many of these some notice has been taken in cases where they became the site of the Colleges. As the latter advanced in fame and prosperity, the Halls decreased, having no Exhibitions, endowments for Fellowships or Scholarships, Livings, or any of those inducements to resi-

dence which became necessary to the circumstances of modern times. Five, however, still remain, and nearly in their original state, and some of them have been enriched by benefactions which are given in Exhibitions to the Students for a certain time. These are governed by their respective Principals, (whose incomes arise from the rents of the chambers,) and by statutes and customs originally made and alterable by the Chancellor of the University*, who is Visitor of all the Halls, and nominates the Principals of all of them, except that of St. Edmund, the Principal of which is appointed by Queen's College. With respect to every academical privilege, the members of the Halls stand on the same footing as the other Colleges. Their discipline, course of studies, tuition, length of residence, examination, degrees, dress, &c. are precisely the same as in the rest of the University.

ST. ALBAN'S HALL.

THIS Hall, situated on the east side of Merton College, in St. John's parish, is the most ancient of any, and derives its name from Robert de Sancto Albano, a burgess of Oxford, who lived in King John's time. In the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. it was

* This regulation was first procured in 1570, by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, then Chancellor. The Halls, however, elect a Principal, subject to the admission of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

united to Nunne Hall, which stood on the west side of it, and the scholars were then governed by the same Principal; but it is doubtful whether it always continued so. It was, however, connected with Merton College, which appointed its Principals. In the reign of Henry VII. the two were formed into one building; and Henry VIII. about the latter end of his reign, granted it, by the name of Alban Hall, to his favourite physician, Dr. George Owen, some time Fellow of Merton College. Dr. Owen soon after conveyed it to Sir John Williams, afterwards Lord Williams, of Thame, and Sir John Gresham, who conveyed it, in 1548, to John Pollard, and Robert Perrott, Esquires, and from them, on June 16, 1549, it came to the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, to whom the site of it now belongs.

Wood has recovered a list of Principals of Alban Hall from 1437, and of Nunne Hall from 1445 to 1461, when the latter ceased to have a separate Principal.

There is little noticeable in the buildings of any of the Halls, which are in general plain and commodious. The south side of the quadrangle of Alban Hall was rebuilt in 1789, by the late Dr. Randolph, Principal. The Prelates Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, and martyr; Lamplugh, Archbishop of York; and Narcissus Marsh, Primate of Ireland, were of this Hall; which also enumerates among it scholars, Massinger, the celebrated dramatic poet; William Lenthal, Speaker to the House of Commons during the Long Parliament; and Sir Thomas Higgons, an English writer of some note, and ambassador at Vienna.

EDMUND HALL.

EDMUND Hall, founded in the 16th century, and situated opposite to the east side of Queen's College, was traditionally so called from St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III. Wood, indeed, derives its name from the first owner, Edmund, an inhabitant of Oxford in that reign; and in ancient deeds it occurs sometimes as Aula S. Edmundi, and sometimes only Aula Edmundi*. It descended through a succession of proprietors, until the dissolution of religious houses, at which time it belonged to Oseney Abbey. In 1546, Henry VIII. granted it to John Bellow and Robert Bygott, and they conveyed it to William Burnell, Gent. who sold it to William Devenysh, or Dennys, or Dennyson, Clerk, and from him it came to Queen's College, of which he was Provost, in 1557. The Society of Queen's then re-established it as a place of study, on condition, made with the Chancellor of the University, that they should have the nomination of a Principal, which privilege they have ever since retained. In 1631, Dr. John Rawlinson, Principal, bequeathed 6l. yearly, part of which was to be paid to a Catechetical-lecturer; and in 1747, Robert Thomlinson, D. D. some time Vice-Principal, left 200l to this Hall. The list of Principals begins in 1317.

* But from this nothing can be argued; and the probability is, that it was dedicated from the first to St. Edmund, as Nov. 16, the festival appointed for his memorial by Pope Innocent IV. was observed in the Hall within the recollection of some of the present members.

The buildings of this Hall are more extensive than formerly, when they occupied only the ground on which the Refectory and rooms at the north end now stand. The first enlargement is supposed to have taken place in 1451. The front opposite Queen's College, with the Hall and rooms on the south side of it, were built by the Abbot and Convent of Oseney; but, becoming decayed, were pulled down by Dr. Airay, Principal, and rebuilt at his own expence about the year 1635. In 1659, the present Refectory, with the apartments over it, were erected by means of the liberal benefactions of many of the members of Queen's College and of this Hall. The north side of the court was repaired in the beginning of the last century by the benefaction of Robert Thomlinson, D. D. before mentioned, and by Thomas Shaw, D. D. Principal, and the eminent traveller*. The Library was begun in 1680, and its collection has been enriched by Principal Tully; John Loder, the benefactor to Gloucester Hall; the Rev. John Berriman, Rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street, London, and others. The Chapel was consecrated April 7, 1682, by Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford, and dedicated to St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury; and the expences of both it and the Library were defrayed by Stephen Penton, Principal, and other liberal benefactors.

Dr. George Carleton, the pious Bishop of Chichester, and Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, occur among the Prelates who were educated or resided some time in Edmund Hall. Among its emi-

* The lodgings allotted for the Principal have been greatly enlarged and improved by the present Principal, Dr. Thompson, and the number of rooms for the reception of Undergraduates has been increased.

nent scholars of other ranks, we find Sir William Jones, a celebrated lawyer and law writer:—Judge David Jenkins:—Dr. George Bate, one of the greatest physicians of his time, and a historian:—Dr. John Newton, mathematician:—John Oldham, the poet:—Kettlewell, the learned and pious nonjuror, afterwards of Lincoln:—Sir Richard Blackmore, physician and poet:—Edward Chamberlaine, author of Angliæ Notitia, &c.:—Humphrey Wanley, the learned librarian:—and that indefatigable antiquary, Thomas Hearne. Not long after he entered here, Edmund Hall could boast of the learned contemporaries, Dr. White Kennet; Dr. Henry Felton, Principal, and author of the Dissertation on the Classics, &c.; Dr. John Mill, the editor of the Greek Testament, first a Servitor and Fellow of Queen's College; and Dr. Grabe. Hearne's curious Life, written by himself, is now before the public. He lies interred in St. Peter's churchyard, under a stone repaired in 1754 by Dr. Rawlinson.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

near Oriel College, anciently called the Hall of St. Mary the Virgin in Schydyard-street, was given by Henry Kelpe, a burgess of Oxford, in the reign of Henry III. to the Rectors of St. Mary's church, as a parsonage-house. It continued in their possession until the year 1325, when it was turned into an academical Hall. Either from its belonging to St. Mary's church, or afterwards to the College of St. Mary the

Virgin, commonly called Oriel or the King's Hall, it got the name of St. Mary's Hall.

The buildings are comprised in a quadrangle, of which the north side is the Principal's lodgings, the east and west the apartments for the members, and the south the Hall and Chapel. The Principal's lodgings were built by Dr. John Hudson, Principal from 1712 to 1719, upon the site of the old Refectory; and the celebrated Dr. William King, Principal, assisted by the contributions of many noblemen and gentlemen educated under his care, rebuilt the east side in its present form. The Chapel was built in 1640, at the expence of sundry benefactors, during the Principalship of Dr. Saunders. Dr. Nowell, the late Principal, was also instrumental in improving the south side of the court, by his own liberality and the benefactions of other members of the Society; and he left by will certain shares in the Oxford Canal Navigation, for the founding an Exhibition, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

In 1677, Thomas Dyke, M. D. granted, by deed, a moiety of the great tithes of the Parsonages of King's Brompton and Winsford, in the county of Somerset, towards the support of four Scholars in this Hall, who must be natives of that county.

The list of Principals of St. Mary's Hall is not quite perfect. The first is William Croten, in 1436. In 1556, the famous Cardinal Allyn, or Allen, was Principal; but the most celebrated in his day, as a satirist and political writer, was Dr. William King, formerly a member of Balliol College, and Principal from 1719 to 1763. He drew up a singular epitaph for himself, which may now be read in the Chapel,

where he ordered his heart to be preserved. He was buried in Ealing church, Middlesex.

The illustrious Sir Thomas More, Sir Christopher Hatton, George Sandys, and Fulwell, poets; Hariot, an eminent mathematician; and Marchmont Needham, the political writer; were educated, or studied for some time, in this Hall.

NEW INN HALL,

near St. Peter's in the Bailey, was formerly a collection of several tenements called Trilleck's Inns, from John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford, who was possessed of them in 1349. After his death they became the property of Thomas Trilleck, his brother, who was afterwards Bishop of Rochester. From him they descended, through two successions of proprietors, to William of Wykeham, who, in 1391, bestowed the premises on the Warden and Fellows of New College, and thence they got the present name of New Inn Hall.

This house was originally inhabited by the Bernardine monks, before their College (now St. John's) was built. It was afterwards chiefly occupied by students of civil and canon law, and produced many eminent proficients in that faculty. During the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, and part of King James's, it appears to have had very few members. The first Principal who revived the character of the house was Christopher Rogers, of Lincoln College, in whose

time it was not unusual to admit forty students in a year. During the Rebellion, or from 1642 to 1648, it was employed as the office of the Mint; and here the plate of several Colleges and Halls was melted down to supply the necessities of the Court. Some part is said to have been preserved; but doubtless enough of those valuable specimens of ancient art perished on this unhappy occasion to excite regret in the mind of every antiquary. After the Restoration, New Inn Hall became again a place of study; but of late years it has had no members, and the only part of the buildings now remaining is a house for the Principal.

The list of Principals is copious, beginning with William Freeman in 1438; and many of them were men who rose to high distinction as lawyers. Of its more recent Principals, it may be sufficient to notice the celebrated Blackstone, who presided here from 1761 to 1766, when he resigned his office, and the Vinerian Professorship, and was succeeded by Sir Robert Chambers*. Twyne, the antiquary, and the Rev. Dr. Scott, author of the Christian Life, &c. were members of this Hall.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN HALL.

THIS Hall, close to Magdalen College, was built in 1480, by William of Waynfleet, Founder of that College, as a grammar-school, from which circumstance

* See University College, p. 43.

it was first called Grammar Hall, and then Magdalen Hall; and the premises being enlarged, students were admitted on the same terms as in other Halls. A few benefactors also gave Exhibitions for their encouragement, particularly Dr. William Lucy, some time a member of this Hall, who bequeathed 2000l. for the maintenance of four Scholars, to be elected from Hampton Lucy school in Warwickshire, on certain terms; and ten Exhibitions were founded by Mr. John Meeke, four by Dr. Thomas White, and three by Dr. Burdsell.

This Hall appears to have been generally well frequented. In 1612, the Society amounted to one hundred and sixty-one persons, and, during the Principalship of John Wilkinson, there were nearly three hundred members, mostly, as Wood intimates, of nonconformist tenets; but this is less doubtful than how such a number could be accommodated.

Originally the buildings of this Hall consisted of the School only, with a Refectory, and chambers for the Schoolmaster; but about the year 1518 the premises were first enlarged by the Society of Magdalen College, and afterwards by Dr. John Wilkinson, Principal from 1605 to 1643, who erected some part of the buildings as we now find them, chiefly at his own expence. His successor, Henry Wilkinson, built the Library, and procured a good collection of books. It was opened for use in 1657, and afterwards enlarged by Dr. Hyde, and the books augmented by John Lisle, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal under Cromwell, and a Gentleman Commoner of this Hall; also by the Rev. John Ridge, of Exton in Hampshire, and Dr. Hardy, Dean of Rochester. In the Refectory

is a portrait of Tyndall the martyr, some time a member of this house, and, as the inscription justly characterizes him, "*alumni simul et ornamenti.*"

The list of Principals begins with Richard Barnes, Vice-President of Magdalen College: but we have no date until the second Principal, Edward Grove, who occurs under that title in 1499. Magdalen Hall enumerates among its Prelates, John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln; John Stokesley, Bishop of London; and John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester: and among its celebrated scholars of other ranks, we find Warner and Daniel, the poets:—Sir Henry Vane, the noted republican;—Sir Julius Cæsar, a learned civilian, and Master of the Rolls:—Edward Leigh, Esq. an eminent theologian:—Lord Clarendon, the illustrious historian, who entered here in 1622:—John Tombes, a most voluminous writer, whom Wood calls the Coryphæus of the Anabaptists:—Sir Matthew Hale, the pious and learned Judge:—Dr. Thomas Godwin, a celebrated nonconformist writer:—Theophilus Gale, author of the Court of the Gentiles:—Dr. Sydenham, the first of rational physicians:—Dr. Pococke, orientalist, afterwards of Corpus:—Dr. Hickes, afterwards of Lincoln:—Dr. Walter Charleton, an eminent physician:—Edward Phillips, Milton's nephew, lexicographer, and poetical biographer:—Dr. Robert Plot, naturalist:—Dr. Edward Tyson, physician:—Sir George Wheeler:—and Dr. William Nichols, commentator on the Liturgy, &c.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

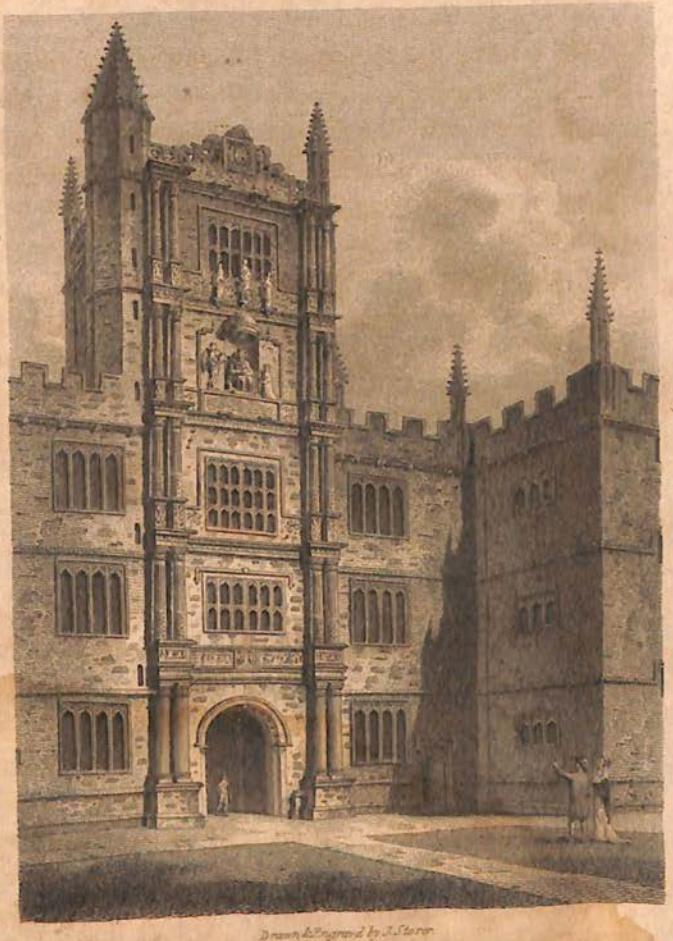
THE principal public buildings attached to the University of Oxford are, the SCHOOLS, with the BODLEIAN LIBRARY—The THEATRE—The ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM—The CLARENDON PRINTING-HOUSE—The RADCLIFFE LIBRARY—The OBSERVATORY—The PHYSIC GARDEN—and St. MARY's, or the UNIVERSITY CHURCH.

THE SCHOOLS, AND BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

DURING those early periods, when all academical education was carried on in Halls, there were a great number of schools, one at least in each Hall, and many in private houses, for the purposes of elementary instruction, besides those which were attached to priories and other religious houses. Several of these schools were situated where the front of Brasen Nose College now is, in a street called from them School-street, and a few were attached to the first Colleges.

In the early part of the fifteenth century, Thomas Hokenorton, Abbot of Oseney, erected the first building known by the distinctive name of THE SCHOOLS, or the NEW SCHOOLS, which is delineated by Nele,

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC



Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer.

The School Tower.

Published by Cooke & Parker Oxford. — Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, London.

and in Aggas's map. It was a substantial building of two stories, and contained apartments for ten schools, in which different branches were taught, but not to the exclusion of the other seminaries in School-street, of which there were at the same time above twenty. This building appears to have been repaired in 1532, about a century after its erection; but in the latter end of Henry VIII. and during the reign of Edward VI. it fell into decay. In Queen Mary's time it was again repaired, and continued to be the place where the scholastic exercises were performed, until the erection of the present spacious building, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Thomas Holt, of York, who is supposed to have been the architect of Wadham College, and of the new quadrangle of Merton, both built about the same time.

The DIVINITY-SCHOOL may be traced to the year 1427, when the University purchased the ground on which it stands, and obtained considerable benefactions to defray the expences, particularly from Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who contributed so liberally, as to be hailed the Founder of this beautiful and highly finished structure. It was completed in 1480, with the Library over it, in a richness of the Gothic style, of which there are few examples extant. In the beginning of the last century, the stone roof was, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, carefully and ingeniously repaired in its original forms, and additional security given to the building by buttresses, &c.

THE SCHOOLS form a magnificent quadrangle, the principal front of which in Cat-street is one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, divided by a gateway, and lofty tower, somewhat fantastically ornamented

with a display of the five orders*. This quadrangle was originally of two stories, over which the Picture Gallery was afterwards built, which contains a numerous and valuable collection of the portraits of the founders, benefactors, and other eminent persons belonging to the University. Under it are the Schools belonging to the different sciences, and the collection of marbles presented by the Countess of Pomfret.

The BODLEIAN, or PUBLIC LIBRARY, consists of three spacious and lofty rooms, disposed in the form of the Roman H, and fitted up at different times. The first public Library in Oxford is said, by Dr. Hudson, to have been established in Durham (now Trinity) College, by Richard of Bury, or Richard Aungerville, who was Lord Treasurer of England and Bishop of Durham in the time of Edward III. He died in 1345, and left his books to the students of this College, who preserved them in chests, until the time that Thomas Hatfield, his successor in the see of Durham, built the Library in 1370. But it is not very clear whether this was a PUBLIC LIBRARY, in the usual meaning, or one restricted to the use of the monks of Durham. We know, however, that the Library of Merton College was erected much about the same time; and it may be doubted whether before that age there existed in any of our religious or academical houses a room expressly devoted to the preservation and arrangement of books, by the name of LIBRARY. Such books as these societies possessed were generally kept in chests, or chained upon desks in churches and chapels.

The next we read of was called COBHAM'S LI-

* Nearly the same occurs in the contemporary quadrangle of Merton.

BRARY, which would have been the first, had he lived to execute his purpose. About the year 1320, Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, began to make some preparations for a Library over the old Congregation-house, in the north church-yard of St. Mary's; but dying soon after, little progress was made in the work until 1367, when his books were deposited in it, and the scholars permitted to consult them on certain conditions. But the property of the site being contended between the University and Oriel College, the dispute was not finally determined until 1409, when the room was fitted up with desks, windows, &c. by the benefactions of Henry IV. his four sons, Henry, Thomas, John, and Humphrey; Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury; Philip Repindon, Bishop of Lincoln; Edmund, Earl of March; and Richard Courtney, Chancellor of the University, in whose time it was completed about the year 1411. This appears to have been the first PUBLIC LIBRARY, and continued in use until 1480, when the books were added to Duke Humphrey's collection.

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, surnamed the Good, and certainly a man superior to the age in which he lived, is justly styled the Founder of this Library, which appears to have been completed over the Divinity-school in 1480. The number of books given by him is variously represented; but the names of the greater part are still preserved in the archives, and, according to Mr. Warton, they were the most splendid and costly copies that could be procured, finely written on vellum, and elegantly embellished with miniatures and illuminations. One only specimen yet remains, a manuscript in folio of Valerius Maximus,

enriched with the most elegant decorations, and written in Duke Humphrey's age. The rest of the books were removed or destroyed, as implements of superstition, by King Edward's visitors; and before the year 1555 it was despoiled of all its contents, the benches and desks ordered to be sold, and the room continued empty until restored by Sir Thomas Bodley.

This illustrious benefactor, a descendant of the ancient family of the Bodleys, or Bodleighs, of Dunscomb, near Crediton, in Devonshire, was born in Exeter, March 2, 1544, and was educated at Geneva, where his father was obliged to reside during the Marian tyranny. In 1558 he returned to England, and was entered of Magdalen College, under the tuition of Dr. Humphrey, afterwards President. In 1563, after taking his Bachelor's degree, he was chosen Probationer of Merton College, and in 1564 was admitted Fellow. In the following year he was encouraged by some of the Fellows to read a Greek lecture in the Hall; and in 1566, at which time he took his Master's degree, he read Natural Philosophy in the Public Schools. In 1569 he was elected one of the Proctors, and for a considerable time after was Public Orator.

In 1576 he visited France, Germany, and Italy, and at the end of four years returned to College, where he began to qualify himself for political life, and was afterwards employed by Queen Elizabeth in various embassies, which he negociated much to her satisfaction; but, being disgusted with the intrigues of her court, he retired from it about the year 1597, and no longer held any public employment.

At this time, Camden justly observes, he set himself a task, which would have suited the character of a

crowned head, the restoration of the Public Library. With this view, in 1597, he sent a letter from London to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ravis, Dean of Christ Church, offering to restore the building, and settle a fund for the purchase of books, as well as the maintenance of proper officers. This offer being gladly accepted, he commenced his undertaking by presenting a large collection of books purchased on the continent, and valued at 10,000l. Other collections and contributions were sent in, by his example and persuasions, from various noblemen, clergymen, and others, to such an amount, that the old building was no longer sufficient to contain them. He then proposed to enlarge the building; and the first stone of the new foundation was laid with great solemnity, July 19, 1610, and so amply promoted by his liberality, as well as by the benefactions of many eminent persons, that the University was enabled to add three other sides, forming the quadrangle and rooms for the Schools, &c. He did not, however, live to see the whole completed, as his death took place Jan. 28, 1612. He was interred, as already mentioned, in Merton College Chapel*.

When he had succeeded in enriching his collection, probably far beyond his expectation, he drew up a body of statutes, which have been since incorporated with those of the University. According to them, the Librarian is to be a Graduate, unmarried, and without cure of souls, and to be allowed deputies or assistants. The revenues for the maintenance of the Library are entrusted to the Vice-Chancellor and Proc-

* Merton College, p. 16.

tors for the time being; and the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, the three Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, and the two Regius Professors of Greek and Hebrew, are appointed Visitors.

The first catalogue of the printed books was published in 1674, by Dr. Thomas Hyde, then principal Librarian, and another of the manuscripts was printed in 1697. A more full catalogue of books was printed in 1738, in two volumes folio; but all these, from the immense increase of the collection, are become of little use. An annual speech in praise of Sir Thomas Bodley was founded in 1681 by Dr. John Morris, Canon of Christ Church, the speaker to be nominated by the Dean of Christ Church, and confirmed by the Vice-Chancellor. These speeches are delivered at the visitation-day of the Library, Nov. 8.

It would require a volume to enumerate the many important additions made to this Library by its numerous benefactors, or to give even a superficial sketch of its ample contents in every branch of science. Among the earliest benefactors were, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset; Robert Sidney, Lord Sidney of Penshurst; Viscount Lisle and Earl of Leicester; George Carey, Lord Hunsdon; William Gent, Esq.; Anthony Browne, Viscount Montacute; John Lord Lumley; Philip Scudamore, of London, Esq.; and Laurence Bodley, younger brother to the Founder. All these contributions were made before the year 1600.

In 1601, collections of books and manuscripts were presented by Thomas Allen, some time Fellow of Trinity College; Thomas James, first Librarian; Her-

bert Westphaling, Bishop of Hereford; Sir John Fortescue, Knt.; Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; John Crooke, Recorder of London, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and Nicholas Bond, D. D. President of Magdalen College. The most extensive and prominent collections, however, are those of the Earl of Pembroke, Mr. Selden, Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby, General Fairfax, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Rawlinson, Mr. St. Amand, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Willis, T. Hearne, and Mr. Godwin. The last collection bequeathed, that of the late eminent and learned antiquary, Richard Gough, Esq. is perhaps the most perfect series of topographical science ever formed, and is particularly rich in topographical manuscripts, prints, drawings, and books illustrated by the manuscript notes of eminent antiquaries.

The Bodleian Library was first laid open to the public on Nov. 8, 1602, and by the charter of Mortmain obtained of King James, Sir Thomas, lately knighted by him, was declared Founder; and, in 1605, Lord Buckhurst, Earl of Dorset, and Chancellor of the University, placed the statue of Sir Thomas in the Library. Since the year 1780, a fund of more than 400l. a year has been established for the purchase of books. This arises from a small addition to the matriculation fees, and a moderate contribution annually from such members of the University as are admitted to the use of the Library, or on their taking their first degree.

The Principal Librarians since the foundation have been, 1. Thomas James, Fellow of New College, 1598. 2. John Rouse, Fellow of Oriel, 1620. 3. Thomas Barlow, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, 1652. 4. Thomas Lockey, Student, and afterwards Canon of Christ

Church, 1660. 5. Thomas Hyde, of Queen's College, afterwards Laudian Professor of Arabic, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church, 1665. 6. John Hudson, afterwards Principal of St. Mary Hall, 1701. 7. Joseph Bowles, Fellow of Oriel, 1719. 8. Robert Fysher, Fellow of Oriel, 1729. 9. Humphrey Owen, Fellow, and afterwards Principal of Jesus, 1747. 10. John Price, B. D. of Jesus College, now of Trinity, 1768; a gentleman, who, for nearly half a century, has eminently promoted the interests of literature, by the ready, liberal, and intelligent aid he has afforded to the researches of scholars and antiquaries.

THE THEATRE.

ON the accession of Charles II. when the members of the University who had been ejected by the usurping powers began to restore the ancient establishments, a design was formed of erecting some building for the Act exercises, &c. which had formerly been performed in St. Mary's church, with some inconvenience to the University, and some injury to the church. Certain houses were accordingly purchased, which stood on the site of the present Theatre; and in 1664, Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, having contributed 1000l. the foundation-stone was laid July 26, with great solemnity, before the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, &c. And when no other benefac-

tors appeared to promote the work, Archbishop Sheldon munificently took upon himself the whole expence, which amounted to 12,470l. 11s. 11d. and gave also 2000l. to be laid out in estates for repairs, or the surplus to be applied in the establishment of a Printing-house.

The architect employed was the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, and the building was completed in about five years. It was one of Sir Christopher's first works, and a happy presage of those unrivalled talents which he afterwards displayed in the metropolis. The ground-plan is said to be that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, and, by an ingenious contrivance of parts, is calculated to contain nearly four thousand persons without inconvenience. The roof was formerly more admired than at present, when similar constructions are better understood and practised. It is eighty feet by seventy in diameter, unsupported by columns or arch-work, and resting on the side walls; but as in 1800 it was discovered to be in danger of falling, a new roof was substituted, the exterior of which is less happily adapted to the general style of the building than the former. Streater's painted ceiling, which was repaired in 1762 by Kettle of London, has perhaps more beauties than some rigid critics are disposed to allow; but the eye dwells with little pleasure on painted ceilings, and the examination of works of this sort is generally comprised in a few transient glances. The only portraits here are those of Archbishop Sheldon; of James, Duke of Ormond, the Chancellor; and Sir Christopher Wren. The statues of Archbishop Sheldon and of the Duke of Ormond on the outside were executed by Sir Henry Cheere.

In this Theatre are held the acts called the Comitia and Encœnia, and Lord Crewe's annual commemoration of benefactors. On such occasions, when the whole members of the University are seated in their respective places, according to their rank, and the solemnities are graced by the presence of ladies and strangers of distinction, the coup d'œil is strikingly august and magnificent.

Formerly the rooms above the Theatre, and the cellar underneath, were employed for the purposes of printing; but now the cellar only is used as a warehouse for the books printed at the Clarendon Press. The care of the whole is invested in two persons, called Curators, who were first appointed by the Founder, and have since been elected by Convocation.

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM,

appropriated for the reception of objects of natural history, or extraordinary art, was the first establishment of the kind in this country; and the building, with respect to architectural proportions, is one of the finest of those which Sir Christopher Wren erected in this University. Its founder was the celebrated Elias Ashmole, an eminent philosopher, chemist, and antiquary, of the seventeenth century, and a man of a singular character, compounded of science and credulity. He was a native of Lichfield, and owed his early education, and much of his success in life, to his relation, James Paget, one of the Barons of the

Exchequer. At first he appears to have studied and practised the law; but during the Rebellion he served in the loyal army, and, when nearly thirty, entered of Brasen Nose College. On the failure of the royal cause, he resided some time in London, and associated with the noted astrologers of his time; but in 1647 he retired to Englefield in Berkshire, where he employed his time in various studies. In 1649, on his marriage with Lady Mainwaring, he settled again in London, and formed an intimacy with the most learned men of the age. On the Restoration, he was called to the bar, and received many civil promotions, which enabled him to devote the remainder of his life to learned pursuits. He died on May 18, 1692, leaving behind him the character of one of the most learned men and most liberal patrons of learning.

In 1677, he offered to bestow on the University all the valuable collection formed by the Tradescants of Lambeth, two eminent physic-gardeners*, which he had enlarged by coins, medals, and manuscripts, collected by himself, provided the University would erect a building fit to receive them. The University willingly assented, and the building was completed in 1682. After his death, the Museum was enlarged by the addition of his library, rich in antiquary lore; and has since been augmented by the collection of Martin Lister, and especially the manuscripts of John Aubrey,

* They were father and son. The son, who died in 1662, bequeathed the Museum by a deed of gift to Ashmole, who had lodged in his house. The contents of this collection were described in a small volume, entitled, "Museum Tradescantianum; or a Collection of Rarities preserved at South Lambeth, near London. By John Tradescant, 1656, 12mo."

Sir William Dugdale, and Antony Wood; the collections in natural history of Dr. Plott and Edward Llwyd, the two first Keepers of the Museum, and of Mr. Borlace, the historian of Cornwall; and the curiosities of the South Sea islands, given by Mr. Reinhold Foster.

CLARENDON PRINTING-HOUSE.

THE art of printing, soon after its invention, was introduced in Oxford. From 1464 we find a series of printers, Frederic Corsellis, Theodoric Rood, John Scolar, and Wynkyn de Worde, whose printing-house was in Magpye-lane. For many years after this the business was entirely in the hands of individuals unconnected with the University, and was carried on in a manner not very conducive to the interests of learning. At length, in the year 1672, several distinguished members of the University, John Fell, Bishop of Oxford, Sir Leoline Jenkyns, Sir Joseph Williamson, and Dr. Thomas Yates, undertook the management of a press for its use. Having raised above four thousand pounds, they expended it on printing types, purchased in Germany, France, and Holland, there being no foundery in Great Britain at that time; and bestowed so much attention on correctness as well as elegance, that the Oxford press was soon enabled to hold a distinguished rank, and their editions became in request on the continent.

This business was first carried on, as already noticed, in some rooms belonging to the Theatre; but in

LIBRARY
OF THE
ROYAL
BRANCH
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY

Entered & Engraved by J. Orrin

Radcliffe Library from All Souls.

Published by Cooke and Parker Oxford — Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, London.
March 1810

1711, the present building was erected with the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copy of which was bestowed on the University by his son. Vanburgh was employed as the architect, and, having the advantage of a gentle rise in the ground, was enabled to display the massy peculiarities of his style, particularly in the north front, with considerable effect. Over the entrance on the south side is a fine statue of Lord Clarendon, placed here in 1721. Besides the apartments appropriated for the business, there is a handsome room, where the Heads of Houses hold their meetings. The affairs relative to the press are conducted by certain persons, styled, The Delegates of the Press, who are appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors.

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

THE Founder of this Library, one of the most munificent benefactors whom modern times have produced, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, where he received his school education. In 1665 he was admitted a Batteler of University College, then a medium rank between a Commoner and Servitor, and applied to his studies with vigour and success. In 1667, as Determining Bachelor, he obtained great applause in the logic schools, and was made senior Scholar of his College; but no Fellowship occurring so soon as his circumstances required, he removed to Lincoln College, and took his Master's degree in 1672. During his residence here he studied physic, and in 1675 took his Bachelor's degree in that faculty, and began to prac-

tise in Oxford, where he soon attained considerable eminence. In 1682 he proceeded to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, for which he went out Grand Compounder. Two years after he removed to London, where for many years he enjoyed the most extensive practice, and acquired an ample fortune. Having no family, he resolved to devote his money to the most liberal purposes in that University where his earliest attachments were formed. His first benefaction to Oxford was the east window of the Chapel of University College, which he gave in 1687, as a mark of his regard to the place in which he had passed his first academical days; and afterwards, while his friend Dr. Arthur Charlet was Master, he contributed above 1100l. towards the increase of Exhibitions and the repairs of the College[a]. But his more munificent benefactions were reserved until after his death in 1714, when it appeared, that, besides founding the two travelling Fellowships, he left five thousand pounds for the new buildings of University College, and forty thousand pounds for the erection of a public Library in Oxford, between St. Mary's and the Schools, with an endowment of 150l. *per annum* to the Librarian, and 100l. *per annum* for the purchase of books.

With part of this fund, which, agreeably to the terms of his will, and during the life of his sisters, had been permitted to accumulate for some years, the present magnificent structure was begun in 1737, and being completed in 1749, it was opened on Thursday, April 13 of that year, with great solemnity. Gibbs was the architect[b], and afterwards published a descrip-

[a] University College, p. 33.

[b] On this occasion the degree of M. A. was conferred on Gibbs, who

tion, with views of the several parts of this singular edifice. Whatever may be thought of the general design, or of the situation, in which, however, the artist had no choice, he took care that the interior, and very highly finished ornaments, should be executed by the first artists the age afforded; and although it must be confessed the square in which it stands was complete without it, there are none of the perspective views of Oxford in which this building would not be missed, and none in which it is not a very striking feature.

Dr. Radcliffe appears to have been a man of considerable learning, but most conspicuous for his medical skill, which recommended him to the highest practice. He attended the royal family during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, and the families of the most distinguished of the nobility. Nor was he less noted for a peculiar cast of humour, of which many entertaining instances are given by his biographers; but he had, as a physician, what is more valuable, a tender and liberal heart, which led him to visit the abodes of misery with the most ready compassion, and to alleviate by well-timed generosity the complicated evils which he could not remove by his skill.

From the funds still in the hands of Dr. Radcliffe's trustees, the PUBLIC INFIRMARY on the north side of Oxford was built, and the ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY, erected a few years ago by Mr. Wyat, which is admirably adapted to the purposes of observation, and amply supplied with astronomical

repaid the compliment by bequeathing his valuable books and prints to this Library.

instruments, some of which were presented by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

THE PHYSIC GARDEN,

situated opposite Magdalen College, was originally the burial-ground of the Jews in Oxford, who were once a very numerous community; but, after their expulsion, it became the property of St. John's Hospital, and was the burial-ground of that Hospital, until the whole was transferred to William of Waynfleet for the erection of Magdalen College. Of that College a lease was purchased in 1622 by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, who surrounded the premises, about five acres, with a wall. The fine gateway, designed by Inigo Jones, but executed by Nicholas Stone, senior, is decorated by a bust of the Founder; and on the right and left are statues of Charles I. and II. noticeable chiefly for the circumstance which defrayed the expence of them. They were purchased with the fine which Antony Wood paid in consequence of having libelled the character of the great Lord Clarendon in the first edition of his Athenæ.

Besides the purchase of the ground, and the expence of the wall, &c. which are said to have amounted to more than 5000l. Earl Danby's intention was to have endowed a Professorship; but the unhappy state of the nation, and his death in 1644, prevented his executing his liberal design, although he had made considerable progress, by employing the elder Tradescant, whom Wood calls John *Tredesken*, senior, in

Drawn and Engrav'd by J. Greig

S.t Mary's Church.

Publish'd by Cockrell & Son Oxford — Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme London.
March 31. 1810.

ROYAL
OXFORD
HOUSEHOLD
REGIMENT
OFFICERS
MESS
AQUATIC SOCIETY

preparing the garden. The place of Keeper of the Garden, however, was at length established in 1669, and an annual stipend of 40l. allowed by the University. The first Keeper was Robert Morison, the celebrated botanist, who was succeeded by Jacob Bobart, Edwin Sandys, and Gilbert Trowe. Bobart began his labours here in 1632, and died in 1679, leaving a son, Tillemant Bobart, who was also employed in this garden. The first Professor of Botany was John James Dillenius, already noticed in our account of St. John's College, under the new foundation of Dr. Sherard. In 1728, Dr. Sherard left 3000l. as the endowment of a Professor of Botany, and all his books, prints, drawings, &c. and appointed Dillenius first Professor. Dillenius died in 1747, and was succeeded by Humphrey Sibthorpe, M. D. nominated by the College of Physicians. On his resignation in 1784, his son, the late Dr. John Sibthorpe, was nominated by the same authority. In 1793, when his present Majesty was pleased to found a Regius Professorship of Botany, Dr. Sibthorpe was appointed first Regius Professor. He died in 1796, and was succeeded in both Professorships by Dr. George Williams, Fellow of Corpus Christi College.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

an elegant and spacious Gothic edifice, of which Antony Wood has left a very minute history, is here noticeable chiefly as being the University Church, or that to which the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses,

&c. repair for divine service on Sundays and holidays, except on some particular days, when the sermons are appointed to be preached in certain Colleges; as, on Christmas-day in the morning, Good Friday, and Ascension-day, at Christ Church; on the festivals of St. Mark and St. John Baptist, at Magdalen; on Lady-day and Trinity Sunday, at New College; and on St. Philip and St. James, and on the first Sunday in August, at Merton. During Lent in the afternoon, and on St. Simon and St. Jude, the sermons are preached in St. Peter's in the East. The public preachers are ten in number, appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, the Regius Professor and Margaret Professor of Divinity; and they must be either Doctors or Bachelors in Divinity or in Civil Law, or Masters of Arts. Of these public preachers five go out of office every year. The eight Lectures on the essential Doctrines of Christianity, and in defence of Revealed Religion, founded by the Rev. John Bampton, Canon of Salisbury, are also delivered in this Church. The room on the north side of the chancel is now the Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his lectures.

LISTS

OF

THE HEADS OR GOVERNORS

OF THE RESPECTIVE

COLLEGES AND HALLS,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT.

MERTON COLLEGE.

WARDENS.

Peter de Habendon [a].
1286 Richard Warblysdon.
1295 John De la More.
1299 John Wanting.
1328 Robert Treng.
1351 William Durant.
1375 John Bloxham.
1387 John Wendover.
1398 Edmund Beckyngham.
1416 Thomas Rodborne.
1417 Robert Gilbert.
1421 Henry Abendon.
1438 Elias Holcot.
1455 Henry Sever.
1471 John Gygur.
1482 Richard Fitzjames.
1507 Thomas Harpur.
1508 Richard Rawlins.
1521 Rowland Phillips.
1525 John Chamber.
1544 Henry Tyndall.
1545 Thomas Raynolds.
1559 James Gervys.
1562 John Man.
1569 Thomas Bickley.
1585 Henry Savile.
1621 Nathaniel Brent.
1645 William Harvey.
1646 Nathaniel Brent.
1651 Jonathan Goddard.
1660 Edward Reynolds.
1661 Thomas Clayton.
1693 Richard Lydall.
1704 Edmund Marten.
1709 John Holland.
1734 Robert Wyntle.
1750 John Robinson.
1759 Henry Barton.
1790 Scrope Berdmore.
1810 PETER VAUGHAN.

[a] Where dates are wanting, they are either unknown or doubtful.

UNIVERSITY.

MASTERS.

1332 Roger de Aswardby.
1362 John Pockyngton.
William Kerby.
1392 Thomas Foston.
1396 Thomas Duffield.
1398 Edmund Lacy.
1403 John Appleton.
1413 John Castle.
1420 Robert Burton.
1426 Richard Wytton.
1430 Thomas Benwell, or Benyngwell.
1441 John Marton.
1474 William Gregford.
1488 John Rockysburg, or Rokesborough.
1509 Ralph Hamsterley.
1518 Leonard Hutchinson.
1546 John Crayford.
1547 Richard Salveyn.
1551 George Ellison.
1557 Anthony Salveyn.
1558 James Dugdale.
1561 Thomas Key.
1572 William James.
1584 Anthony Gate.
1597 George Abbot.
1609 John Bancroft.
1632 Thomas Walker.
1648 Joshua Hoyle.
1655 Francis Johnson.
1660 Thomas Walker.
1665 Richard Clayton.
1676 Obadiah Walker.
1689 Edward Ferrar.
1690 Thomas Bennett.
1692 Arthur Charlett.
1722 Thomas Cockman.
1744 John Browne.
1764 Nathan Wetherell.
1808 JOHN GRIFFITHS.

BALLIOL.

PROCURATORS.

Hugo de Hertipoll.
William de Menyll.

PRINCIPALS, or WARDENS.

1282 Walter de Foderingby.
1296 Hugh de Warkenby.
1303 Stephen de Cornwall.
1309 Richard de Chickwell.
1321 Thomas de Waldeby.
1323 Henry de Seton.
1327 Nicholas de Luceby.
1332 John de Poclyngton.

MASTERS.

1343 Hugh de Corbrygge.
1356 Robert de Serby.
1361 John Wycliff.
1366 John Hugate.
1371 Thomas Tyrwhyt.
1397 Humardus Askham.
1406 William Lambert, or Lambard.
1412 Thomas Chase.
1423 Robert Burleigh.
1429 Robert Stapylton.
1432 William Brandon.
1451 Robert Thwaites.
1461 William Lambton.
1472 John Segden.
1477 Robert Abdy.
1494 William Bell.
1497 Richard Bernyngham.
1511 Thomas Cisson.
1518 Richard Stubbys.
1525 William Whyte.
1539 George Cootes, or Cotys.
1545 William Wryght.
1547 James Brokes.
1555 William Wright.
1559 Francis Babington.
1560 Anthony Garnet.
1563 Robert Hooper.
1570 John Piers, D. D.

1571 Adam Squire.
1580 Edmund Lilly.
1609 Robert Abbot.
1616 John Parkhurst.
1637 Thomas Laurence.
1648 George Bradshaw.
1650 Henry Savage.
1672 Thomas Good.
1678 John Venn.
1687 Roger Mander.
1705 John Baron.
1722 Joseph Hunt.
1726 Theophilus Leigh.
1785 John Davy.
1798 JOHN PARSONS.

EXETER.

PERPETUAL RECTORS.

1566 John Neale.
1570 Robert Newton.
1578 Thomas Glasier.
1592 Thomas Holland.
1612 John Prideaux.
1642 George Hakewill.
1649 John Conant.
1662 Joseph Maynard.
1666 Arthur Bury.
1690 William Painter.
1715 Matthew Hole.
1730 John Conybeare.
1733 Joseph Atwell.
1737 James Edgcumbe.
1750 Francis Webber.
1772 Thomas Bray.
1785 Thomas Stinton.
1797 Henry Richards.
1808 JOHN COLE.

ORIEL.

PROVOSTS.

1325 Adam de Brom.
1332 William de Leverton.
1347 William de Hawkesworth.
1349 William de Daventrie.
1373 John de Colyntre.
1385 John de Middleton.
1394 John de Maldon.
1401 John de Possell.
William de Corffe.
1414 Thomas de Leintwarden.
Henry Kayle.
1425 Nicholas Herry.
John Carpenter.
1443 Walter Lyhert, le Hart, or Hart.
1445 John Halse.
1449 Henry Sampson.
Thomas Hawkyns.
1478 John Taylor.
1493 Thomas Cornish.
1507 Edmund Wylsford.
1516 James More.
1530 Thomas Ware.
1538 Henry Mynne.
1540 William Haynes.
1550 John Smyth.
1565 Roger Marbeck.
1566 John Belly.
1572 Anthony Blencow.
1617 William Lewis.
1621 John Tolson.
1644 John Saunders.
1653 Robert Say.
1691 George Royse.
1708 George Carter.
1727 Walter Hodges.
1757 Chardin Musgrave.
1768 John Clarke.
1781 JOHN EVELEIGH.

QUEEN'S.

PROVOSTS.

1340 Richard de Retteford.
William de Muskam, or Muschampe.
1350 John de Hotham.
Henry de Whitfelde.
Thomas de Carlile.
1377 William Frank.
1404 Roger Whelpdale, or Quelpdale.
1420 Walter Bell.
1426 Rowland Bires, or Del Byrys.
1432 Thomas de Eglesfeld.
1442 William Spenser.
1459 John Peryson, or Pereson.
1482 Henry Boost, or Bost.
1489 Thomas Langton.
1495 Christopher Bainbrigg.
1508 Edward Rigge.
John a Pantry, or Pantre.
1534 William Devenysh, or Dennysse, or Dennyson.
1559 Hugh Hodgson.
1561 Thomas Frauncis.
1563 Lancelot Shawe.
1565 Alan Scot.
1575 Barthelmew Bousfield.
1581 Henry Robinson.
1599 Henry Airay.
1616 Barnabas Potter.
1626 Christopher Potter.
1645 Gerard Langbaine.
1657 Thomas Barlow.
1677 Timothy Halton.
1704 William Lancaster.
1716 John Gibson.
1730 Joseph Smith.
1756 Joseph Browne.
1767 Thomas Fothergill.
1796 SEPTIMUS COLLINSON.

NEW COLLEGE.

WARDENS.

Richard de Tonworthe.
Nicholas de Wykeham.
1393 Thomas de Cranleigh, or Cranley.
1396 Richard Malford.
1403 John Bowke.
1429 William Escourt.
1435 Nicholas Ossulbury.
1453 Thomas Chandler.
1475 Walter Hyll.
1494 William Porter.
1520 John Rede.
1521 John Young.
1526 John London.
1542 Henry Cole.
1551 Ralph Skinner.
1553 Thomas Whyte.
1573 Martin Colepepper.
1599 George Ryves.
1613 Arthur Lake.
1617 Robert Pinke.
1647 Henry Stringer.
1649 George Marshall.
1658 Michael Woodward.
1675 John Nicholas.
1679 Henry Beeston.
1701 Richard Traffles.
1703 Thomas Brathwait.
1712 John Cobb.
1720 John Dobson.
1725 Henry Bigg.
1730 John Coxed.
1740 John Purnell.
1764 Thomas Hayward.
1768 John Oglander.
1794 SAMUEL GAUNTLETT.

LINCOLN.

RECTORS.

William Chamberleyn.
1435 John Beke.
1460 John Tristroppe.
1479 George Strangwayes.
1488 William Bethome.
1493 Thomas Banke.
1503 Thomas Drax.
1518 John Cottisford.
1538 Hugh Weston.
1556 Christopher Hargreve.
1558 Henry Heronshaw, or Henshaw.
1560 Francis Babington.
1563 John Bridgwater.
1574 John Tatham.
1577 John Underhill.
1590 Richard Kilbye.
1620 Paul Hood.
1668 Nathaniel Crew.
1672 Thomas Marshall.
1685 Fitzherbert Adams.
1719 John Morley.
1731 Euseby Isham.
1755 Richard Hutchins.
1781 Charles Mortimer.
1784 John Horner.
1792 EDWARD TATHAM.

ALL SOULS.

WARDENS.

1437 Richard Andrew.
1442 Roger Keyes.
1445 William Kele.
1459 William Poteman.
1466 John Stokys.
1494 Thomas Hobbys.
1503 William Broke.
1524 John Coale.
1527 Robert Woodward.
1538 Roger Stokeley.
1536 John Warner.
1555 Seth Holland.
1558 John Pope.
1558 John Warner.
1565 Richard Barber.
1571 Robert Hoveden.
1614 Richard Moket.
1618 Richard Astley.
1635 Gilbert Sheldon.
1648 John Palmer, or Vaulx.
1660 Gilbert Sheldon.
1660 John Meredith.
1665 Thomas James.
1686 Leopold William Finch.
1702 Bernard Gardiner.
1726 Stephen Niblet.
1766 John Tracy.
1793 EDMUND ISHAM.

MAGDALEN.

PRESIDENTS.

1448 John Horley, or Hornley.
1458 William Tybard.
1480 Richard Mayew.
1504 John Claymond.
1516 John Hygden.
1525 Laurence Stubbs.
1527 Thomas Knolles.
1535 Owen Oglethorpe.
1552 Walter Haddon.
1553 Owen Oglethorpe.
1555 Arthur Cole.
1558 Thomas Coveney.
1561 Laurence Humphrey.
1590 Nicholas Bond.
1607 John Harding.
1610 William Langton.
1626 Accepted Frewen.
1644 John Oliver.
1648 John Wilkinson.

1649 Thomas Goodwyn.
1660 John Oliver.
1661 Thomas Peirce.
1671 Henry Clerk.
1687 John Hough.
1687 Samuel Parker.
1688 Bonaventure Giffard.
1688 John Hough.
1701 John Rogers.
1703 Thomas Bayley.
1706 Joseph Harwar.
1722 Edward Butler.
1745 Thomas Jenner.
1768 George Horne.
1791 MARTIN JOSEPH ROUTH.

BRASEN NOSE.

PRINCIPALS.

1510 Matthew Smyth.
1547 John Hawarden.
1564 Thomas Blanchard.
1573 Richard Harrys.
1595 Alexander Nowell.
1595 Thomas Singleton.
1614 Samuel Radcliffe.
1647 Thomas Yate.
1647 Daniel Greenwood.
1660 Thomas Yate.
1681 John Meare.
1710 Robert Shippen.
1745 Francis Yarborough.
1770 William Gwyn.
1770 Ralph Cawley.
1777 Thomas Barker.
1785 William Cleaver.
1809 FRODSHAM HODSON.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

PRESIDENTS.

1517 John Claymond.
1537 Robert Morwent.
1558 William Cheadsey.
1559 William Bocher, or Butcher.
1561 Thomas Greneway.
1568 William Cole.
1598 John Rainolds.
1607 John Spenser.
1614 Thomas Anyan.
1629 John Holt.
1630 Thomas Jackson.
1640 Robert Newlin.
1648 Edmund Staunton.
1660 Robert Newlin.
1688 Thomas Turner.
1714 Basil Kennett.
1715 John Mather.
1748 Thomas Randolph.
1783 JOHN COOKE.

CHRIST CHURCH.

DEANS.

1524 John Hygden.
1533 John Oliver.
1546 Richard Coxe.
1553 Richard Martiall.
1559 George Carew.
1561 Thomas Sampson.
1565 Thomas Godwyn.
1567 Thomas Cowper.
1570 John Piers.
1576 Toby Matthew.
1584 William James.
1594 Thomas Ravys.
1605 John Kyng.
1611 William Goodwyn.
1620 Richard Corbet.
1629 Brian Duppa.
1638 Samuel Fell.
1648 Edward Reynolds.
1651 John Owen.
1659 Edward Reynolds.
1660 George Morley.

1660 John Fell.
1686 John Massey.
1689 Henry Aldrich.
1711 Francis Atterbury.
1713 George Smallbridge.
1719 Hugh Boulter.
1724 William Bradshaw.
1732 John Conybeare.
1756 David Gregory.
1767 William Markham.
1777 Lewis Bagot.
1783 Cyril Jackson.
1809 CHARLES HENRY HALL.

TRINITY.

PRESIDENTS.

1556 Thomas Slythurste.
1559 Arthur Yeldard.
1599 Ralph Kettell.
1643 Hannibal Potter.
1648 Robert Harris.
1658 William Hawes.
1659 Seth Ward.
1660 Hannibal Potter.
1664 Ralph Bathurst.
1704 Thomas Sykes.
1706 William Dobson.
1731 George Huddesford.
1776 Joseph Chapman.
1808 THOMAS LEE.

ST. JOHN'S.

PRESIDENTS.

1555 Alexander Belsire.
1559 William Elye.
1563 William Stock.
1564 John Robinson.
1572 Tobie Matthew.
1577 Francis Wyllis.
1590 Ralph Huchenson.
1605 John Buckridge.
1611 William Laud.
1621 William Juxon.
1632 Richard Bayley.
1648 Francis Cheynell.
1650 Thankful or Gracious Owen.
1660 Richard Bayley.
1667 Peter Mews, or Meaux.
1673 William Levinz.
1698 William Delaune.
1728 William Holmes.
1748 William Derham.
1757 William Walker.
1757 Thomas Fry.
1772 Samuel Dennis.
1795 MICHAEL MARLOW.

JESUS.

PRINCIPALS.

1571 David Lewes.
1572 Griffith or Griffin Lloyd.
1586 Francis Bevans.
1602 John Williams.
1613 Griffith Powell.
1620 Francis Mansell.
1621 Eubule Thelwall.
1630 Francis Mansell.
1648 Michael Roberts.
1657 Francis Howell.
1660 Francis Mansell.
1661 Leoline Jenkins.
1673 John Lloyd.
1686 Jonathan Edwards.
1712 John Wynne.
1720 William Jones.
1725 Eubule Thelwall.
1727 Thomas Parde.
1763 Humphrey Owen.
1768 Joseph Hoare.
1802 DAVID HUGHES.

WADHAM.

WARDENS.

1613 Robert Wright.
1613 John Flemmyng.
1617 William Smyth.
1635 Daniel Escott.
1644 John Pytt.
1648 John Wilkins.
1659 Walter Blandford.
1665 Gilbert Ironside.
1689 Thomas Dunster.
1719 William Baker.
1724 Robert Thistlethwayte.
1739 Samuel Lisle.
1744 George Wyndham.
1777 James Gerard.
1783 John Wills.
1806 WILLIAM TOURNAY.

PEMBROKE.

MASTERS.

1624 Thomas Clayton.
1647 Henry Wightwick.
1647 Henry Langley.
1660 Henry Wightwick.
1664 John Hall.
1709 Colwell Brickenden.
1714 Matthew Panting.
1738 John Ratcliffe.
1775 William Adams.
1789 William Sergrove.
1796 John Smith.
1809 GEORGE HENRY HALL.

WORCESTER.

PRINCIPALS OF GLOUCESTER HALL.

1560 William Stock.
1563 Thomas Palmer.
1564 William Stock.
1576 Henry Russel.
Christopher Bagshaw.
1581 John Delabere.
1593 John Hawley.
1626 Degory Wheare.
1647 Tobias Garbrand, or Herks.
1660 John Maplet.
1662 Byrom Eaton.
1692 Benjamin Woodroffe.
1712 Richard Blechynden.

PROVOSTS.

1714 Richard Blechynden.
1736 William Gower.
1777 William Sheffield.
1796 WHITTINGTON LANDON.

HERTFORD.

PRINCIPALS OF HERT HALL.

1360 Nicholas Hawe.
1378 Richard de Tonworthe.
1381 Nicholas Wykeham.
1384 Thomas Cranlegh.
1387 John Walter.
1388 William Ware.
1391 John Wryngton.
1397 John Wytham.
1398 Thomas Tenkelden.
1399 Thomas Turke.
1400 John Wyte, or Whyte.
1405 Thomas Morant, or Moronde.
1407 John Stone.
1408 John Green.
1410 Simon Le Writer.
1411 William Andrew.
1411 William Kemer, or Kymer.
1414 William Payne.
1416 William More.

1420 William Prentys.
1425 John Gorsych.
1426 John Heyth.
1426 Richard Hery, or Here.
1428 —— Heyth, junior.
1436 Michael Trewynard.
1438 John Westlake.
1441 Robert Carew.
Michael Trewynard.
1444 John Sende.
1445 John Andrew.
1448 Walter Windsore.
1451 John Treganson.
1463 William Summayster.
1465 John Fermour.
1468 Richard Mayoh.
1472 John Harrow.
1478 Walter Cawse.
1482 James Babbe.
1486 Walter Cawse.
1488 Richard Panter.
1495 —— Trott.
1496 William Glover.
1501 John Rugge.
1503 William Ewen.
1506 John Parkhouse.
1510 Thomas Mede.
1514 Thomas Irysh.
1522 John Moreman.
1527 John Whyte.
1535 John Frenche.
1541 Roger Bromhall, or Bromolde.
1544 William More.
1545 Thomas Vyvian.
1549 Philip Rondell.
1599 John Eveleigh.
1604 Theodore Price.
1621 Thomas Isles.
1633 Philip Parsons.
1653 Philip Stevens.
1660 Timothy Baldwyn.
1663 John Lamphire.
1688 William Thornton.
1707 Thomas Smith.
1710 Richard Newton.

PRINCIPALS OF HERTFORD COLLEGE.

1740 Richard Newton.
1753 William Sharp.
1757 David Durell.
1775 Bernard Hodgson.

ALBAN HALL.

PRINCIPALS.

1437 Roger Martin.
1438 Robert Ashe.
1444 John Gygur.
1450 William Shyrefe, 1450
1452 William Romsey, 1452
1468 Thomas Danet.
1477 Richard Fitzjames[a].
Thomas Linley.
Robert Gosbourne.
Ralph Hamsterley.
1501 Hugh Saunders, or Shakspeere.
1503 John Forster.
1507 John Beverstone.
1507 William Bisse.
1509 Richard Walker.
1510 John Pokyswell, or Poxwell.
1514 John Hoper.
Simon Balle.
1527 Walter Bucklar.

[a] During the above periods there occur five Principals of Nunne Hall, before it was united with Alban Hall, namely,

1445 William Clopton.
1450 William Aylward.
1451 Henry Trewmse.
1452 Robert Fermour.
1461 John Vowell.

1530 Robert Taylour.
1532 William Peydyll.
1534 Robert Huyck.
1535 Richard Smyth.
1538 Humphrey Burneford.
1543 John Estwych.
1547 William Marshall.
1567 Arthur Atey.
Richard Radclyffe.
Robert Master.
Henry Master.
1614 Anthony Morgan.
1620 Richard Parker.
1624 Edward Chaloner.
1625 Richard Zouch.
1661 Giles Sweit.
1664 Thomas Lamplugh.
1673 Narcissus Marsh.
1678 Thomas Bouchier.
1723 James Bouchier.
1736 Robert Leybourne.
1759 Francis Randolph.
1797 THOMAS WINSTANLEY.

EDMUND HALL.

PRINCIPALS.

1317 J. de Cornubia.
1319 Robert Luc. de Cornubia.
1325 John de Bere.
1351 —— Throp.
1381 William Hamsterley.
1385 Edward Upton.
1390 William Taylour.
1395 Henricus Presbyter.
1399 Henry Rumworth.
1408 Henry Bermingdon, or Bermingham.
1410 Peter Clerke, or Payne.
1414 John Derley, Darley, or Derling.
1434 William Bryton.
1438 John Thamys, or Themys.
1461 Thomas Lee, or Leigh.
1478 Richard Broke.
1499 Humphrey Wystow.
1501 Thomas Cawse.
1502 William Patynson.
1505 Christopher Fallowfield.
1507 John Pyttys.
1520 John Cuthbertson.
1528 Myles Brathwayte.
1530 William Robertson.
1537 Ottewell Toppyng.
1540 Thomas Peryson.
1546 Ralph Rudde.
1569 Nicholas Cook.
1569 Nicholas Pullen.
1572 Philip Johnson.
1576 Henry Robinson.
1581 Thomas Bowsfield.
1601 John Aglionby.
1610 John Rawlinson.
1631 Henry Airay.
1658 Thomas Tully.
1675 Stephen Penton.
1684 Thomas Crosthwaite.
1685 John Mill.
1707 Thomas Pearson.
1722 Henry Felton.
1740 Thomas Shaw.
1751 George Fothergill.
1760 George Dixon.
1787 William Dowson.
1800 GEORGE THOMPSON.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

PRINCIPALS.

1436 William Croten.
1438 Henry Sampson.
1445 Richard Wylcyer.
1450 John Smyth.
1452 Henry Popy.
1458 Thomas Parys.
1469 Thomas Sadler.

1499 John Taylour.
1502 Richard Vaughan.
1502 Richard Dudley.
1506 Thomas Heretage.
1511 William Brooke.
1521 Richard Lorgan.
1530 Robert James.
1532 John Rixman.
1537 William Pye.
1543 Anthony Albon.
1546 Morgan Philypps.
1550 William Northfolke.
1553 William Woode.
1556 William Allyn, or Allen, or Alan.
1560 John Raw.
1565 Nicholas Sheffield.
1565 John Horlock.
1570 Richard Pygott.
1578 Thomas Philipson.
1587 George Dale.
1591 Ralph Braddyll.
1632 John Saunders.
1644 Nicholas Brooks.
1656 Thomas Cole.
1660 Martin Lluellyn.
1664 Joseph Crowther.
1689 William Wyatt.
1712 John Hudson.
1719 William King.
1764 Thomas Nowell.
1801 PHINEAS PETT.

NEW INN HALL.

PRINCIPALS.

1438 William Freman.
1444 Jeffrey or Griffith Eberjow.
1445 William Witney.
1457 Philip Bergavenny, or Abergeyney.
1461 Walter Pavy.
1462 Edward Hannington, or Havington.
1468 Laurence Cocks.
1469 Dionysius Hogan.
1469 Philip Welsh.
1484 John Lychfeild.
1490 Richard Carpenter.
1497 —— Powtrell.
1499 Richard or Robert Bond.
1500 Christopher Wardall, or Worthiall.
John Lacy.
1504 Richard Salter.
John Lacy.
1510 William Balborow.
1514 John Worthiall.
1520 John Payne.
1528 Roger Carew.
1529 Thomas Barrett.
1529 Henry Wight.
1530 William Roberts.
1534 Rowland Merick.
1535 William Roberts.
1542 Richard Richardson.
1545 David Lewes.
1548 John Gybbons.
1550 William Aubre.
Hugh Powell.
Thomas Powell.
1561 John or Thomas Griffith.
1564 Robert Lougher, or Luffer.
1570 Richard Bray.
1571 Felix Lewes.
1575 Robert Lougher.
1580 Daniel Dunne.
1581 Edmund or Edward Price.
1584 John Estmund.
1585 Francis Bevans.
1586 Robert Crane.
1599 John Ferrar.
1609 John Budden.
1618 Charles Twysden.
1621 Robert Lodington.
1626 Christopher Rogers.
1643 Christopher Prior.
1646 Christopher Rogers.
1662 John Lamphire.

1663 William Stone.
1684 Thomas Bayley.
1709 John Brabourne.
1726 John Wigan.
1732 De Blosshiers Tovey.
1745 William Walker.
1761 William Blackstone.
1766 Robert Chambers.
1803 JAMES BLACKSTONE.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN HALL.

PRINCIPALS.

Richard Barnes.
1499 Edward Grove.
1502 John Stokesley.
1505 John Longland.
1507 William Azard, or Hazard.
1509 Richard Stokes.
1511 John Caley.
1526 Henry Wystyng, or Whytyng.
1528 Robert Parkhouse.
1529 Christopher Rookes.
1532 John Burgess.
1535 John Green.
1537 Richard Engest.
1541 Simon Parret.
1550 John Redman.
1553 Thomas Coveney.
1558 Adrian Hawthorne.
1567 Robert Lyster.
1602 James Hussee.
1605 John Wilkinson.
1643 Thomas Read.
1646 John Wilkinson.
1648 Henry Wilkinson.
1662 James Hyde.
1681 William Levet.
1694 Richard Adams.
1716 Digby Cotes.
1745 William Denison.
1755 William Denison, junior.
1786 Matthew Lamb.
1788 HENRY FORD.

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ERRATA.

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—— 279. — 27. *for* to *read* in
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